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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 164 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

President Warns Libellers Of Congress

INDIA MEET IRISH TEAM

Home Wickets Scattered In One-Day Match At Dublin

(SPECIAL CABLE)

DUBLIN, July 9

The Match between the Indian touring team and Ireland commenced at Dublin to-day. The start was delayed due to rain.

A close of play Ireland had made 81 runs for six wickets.

The following are the teams:—

ALL INDIA:—Vizianagram, C.K. Nayaudu, Wazir Ali, Jai, Merchant, Nissar, Syed Hussain, Jehangir Khan, Gopalan, Meherhomji and Amir Elahi.

IRELAND:—Boucher (Captain), Billingsley, Cook, Crothers, Graham Metcalfe, Pigot, Quinn, Reddy Shearer, and MacDonald.

There was no play before tea. Inspection will be made at 16/30 hours.

Rain ceased at 15/00. Water had crept under covers. Blankets and rollers were utilised to dry the wicket. Play commenced after tea Ireland won the toss.

IRELAND—1st Innings

Pigot c Wazir Ali b Jehangir Khan	1
Cook l.b.w. Merchant	21
MacDonald b Nayudu	15
Shearer b Merchant	5
Reddy b Nissar	22
Quinn c Merchant b Nissar	10
Boucher (not out)	2
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wkts)	81

Play lasted 130 minutes.

NEITHER URGENT NOR ESSENTIAL

Commissioners "No" To Civic Grant To Kamala & Congress Hospitals?

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

It is understood that Mr. G. M. Harper, Commissioner of Allahabad, has advised the Allahabad Municipal Board, that its proposed grants of Rs. 5,000 to Kamala Nehru Hospital and Rs. 1,000 for the Congress Hospital and Rs. 7,000 towards the increased educational expenditure for the year are neither urgent nor essential.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

PLANE CRASH AT DELHI

SIMLA: July 9.

Official intimation has been received that Mr. Mandeville, an amateur, flying over the Delhi aerodrome in "Flying Flea" crashed to-day. The machine was damaged and Mr. Mandeville is in hospital badly injured.

The "Flying Flea" is a "pocket" aeroplane, built in France.—A.P.

SCENE IN STRAITS CONFERENCE

MONTREAUX, July 9.

A heated scene between M. Titulescu and the British delegation marred the Dardanelles Conference during the consideration of a Russian amendment to the British draft Convention.—Reuter.

ELGIN POLICY TO CONTINUE

LONDON, July 9.

During the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons, Major Ormsby-Gore foreshadowed the Orders-in-Council relating to Kenya, firstly, defining 48,149 square miles of territory in which 86 per cent. of the total native population lived, secondly, defining the boundaries of these parts, the highlands to be preserved for non-native occupation. There would be nothing in either order making for legal disability against Indians. Major Ormsby-Gore declared that the existing administrative practice first laid down by Lord Elgin will continue.—Reuter.

Amarnath 'Spirited' Away From Crowds

EXCITING SCENES AT MOLE STATION

Going To Bhopal To Place Matter In Hands Of Cricket Board Of Control

"Taking all things into consideration, I am glad to be back in India. I did my best in England, as the results and averages will show. I look forward to do my best for Indian Cricket for many more years," declared L. Amarnath to the "Chronicle" representative, who greeted him on his arrival in Bombay on Thursday evening.

AN UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

The incident has been an unhappy one. After I collect myself, I am placing the entire matter in the hands of the Cricket Board of Control. I feel confident that they will give my case the consideration it deserves.

PRESTIGE AT STAKE.

I would like to add in this respect that by giving my case the best consideration, the Board would be saving the prestige of India and Indian Cricket.

ON BOARD.

"The voyage was, of course, not a happy one; but friends on board did their best to make me happy and forget the incident.

GOING TO BHOPAL.

"I am deeply grateful for the sympathy shown by my friends in Bombay. I ask them to forgive me if I was not able personally to acknowledge their greetings. I am leaving for Bhopal immediately. I shall, however, be back in Bombay for the Quadrangular Matches."

Amarnath will be going to Bhopal to meet the President of the Indian Board of Cricket Control.

AT THE MOLE

L. Amarnath, the Indian star batsman and a talented cricketer arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening by "S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind."

Thousands of people had gathered at the Mole station to accord a grand reception to the Lahore cricketer. Hundreds of garlands, and bouquets had been brought. Representatives of the Crescent Club of Lahore, to which Amarnath belongs, had come all the way from Lahore to receive the centurian. Besides representatives of the Hindu Gymkhana and other Gymkhanas in the City were also present. The Punjab Seva Dal, the Kalbadevi Gumasta Mandal and the National Cricket Club had brought in their full contingent

Mr. Frank Tarrant, the God Father of Amarnath and who "discovered" the Patiala colt, was present with his wife and son to greet his 'chela.'

Mr. A. S. D'Mello, the Secretary of the Indian Board of Cricket Control who had specially come down to Bombay to receive Amarnath, was seen moving with his Secretary, half an hour before the boat reached the Mole Station. His assistant was seen talking with Mr. Clynes, the Police Superintendent. The Pressmen, who were present on the Mole Station, suspected that Amarnath would be spirited away, without his admirers and friends having an opportunity to see him.

The suspicion came out true. Immediately the boat reached the Mole Station, the first two men to be allowed to board the boat were Mr. D'Mello and his assistant Several journalists managed to rush in immediately after. But Mr. D'Mello had already "managed" things. Amarnath was being led by Mr. D'Mello to a special car, near the second gangway. Journalists who followed Amarnath greeted him, but Mr. D'Mello asked Amarnath not to say a word to the Press. Even Mr. Tarrant could have only a glimpse of his 'Chela.' He could not speak to him even a word, excepting that he had a warm shake of hands. Tears were noticed in Mrs Tarrant's eyes.

"SPIRITED AWAY."

At this stage one or two admirers who had managed to enter the yard tried to garland Amarnath but were dissuaded from doing so by Mr. D'Mello. Journalists who wanted to have a word with Amarnath were not allowed anywhere near him and even when one did get near him, the Secretary of the Board prevented Amarnath from saying anything.

While the whole crowd was waiting for Amarnath in the waiting room, the Punjab cricketer was literally spirited away in a car to an unknown destination. Some journalists who tried to follow the car could not succeed in their attempt due to a traffic jam.

Two minutes after Amarnath's departure, the large crowd got excited when they learnt that Amarnath had been removed by the officials of the Cricket Board.

"LOOKING QUITE FIT."

Meanwhile a few journalists surrounded Mr. D'Mello, who had remained behind. Asked as to where Amarnath had been taken, he said that he had gone to his native place at Patiala. He added "You can take it that Amarnath

(Continued on page 7)

"Chronicle" Report Confirmed

Bhopal's Cable To London Suggesting Amarnath's Recall

The "Chronicle" gathers from a "Cricket Enthusiast" who had been to England recently and who arrived in Bombay by the "Kaiser-I-Hind" that the Manager had long before made up his mind to send Amarnath back to India and decided that he should return to India, at the first available opportunity. After Amarnath had apologised to the Captain of the team at the Lord's and the latter recommended the cancellation of the "dismissal order," Major Brittain-Jones is reported to have threatened to resign from the Managership, if Amarnath was not sent back to India. The Captain was not in a mood to displease the Manager and Amarnath had to board the ship the very same day.

"CHRONICLE" REPORT CONFIRMED.

The news published exclusively in the "Chronicle" a few days ago that the Nawab of Bhopal had cabled to the Captain and the Manager suggesting the recall of Amarnath from Marseilles has also been confirmed by the same person. It would appear that both the Captain and the Manager were not in a mood to budge even an inch as regards the recall of Amarnath.

It is further understood that the Indian Cricket Control Board was entirely in the dark about the happenings in England, till the Nawab cabled to the Manager in June asking for information. The first letter was received by the Cricket Board authorities during the latter part of June.

The correspondence between the President of the Indian Cricket Control Board and the Manager of the team touring in England regarding the Amarnath incident has been circulated among the various members of the Board, and Associations for information and opinion.

It is understood that Amarnath is preparing a lengthy statement making clear as to how and why he came to be in the bad books of the Captain and the Manager and what were the incidents that were responsible for the Manager's decision to send him back to India. This statement also will be circulated among the different members of the Board and various Cricket Associations.

Shady And Crooked Ways Of Opponents

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST MALICIOUS CRITICS

Books Of Accounts Are Open For 'Bona Fide' Inspection

ALLAHABAD: July 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"The approach of elections has apparently galvanised some of the opponents of the Congress in the Western and Southern India into feverish activity of a peculiar kind.

Shady And Crooked

"The desire to find something against the Congress has led them away from the straight and honourable paths of political controversy into shady and crooked ways.

Their Way

"Our finances are attacked, our accounts challenged, and the Tilak Swaraj Fund becomes suspect, and long-nosed detectives seem to prowl about trying to find out what happened fifteen years ago or thereabouts."

Ludicrous

There is something ludicrous about this sudden interest in old accounts, long passed and audited and put away in our archives and this new interest becomes still more curious when we find that it is exhibited by gentlemen some of whom confess to not having contributed at all to any Congress fund.

DONORS ARE CONTENT.

The donors are content but the eager public spirit of those who did not give anything cannot be suppressed. I do not know if we are expected to produce for the benefit of these eager spirits all our accumulated account books for the last fifteen years or get them printed afresh. As I have previously stated, all our central accounts have been carefully audited from year to year and circulated to the press for public information. These accounts contained also audited statements of provincial accounts which had been inspected periodically by our auditors and inspectors. Upto 1925 a big volume containing these full accounts was issued to the public and the press. By the end of 1925 original collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were practically exhausted except for large sums earmarked for specific purposes and some trust funds.

Our accounts therefore from 1926 onwards became much simpler and more modest, and thus it was not necessary to issue annually big books of account which had been prepared till then. From then onwards briefer statements of accounts were prepared audited and submitted to the A. I. C. C for approval and issued to the press.

TRIBUTE TO BAJAJ.

I, as one long connected with the A. I. C. C. office, express my gratitude to and admiration for our treasurer, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his office for the efficient way in which they have kept the A. I. C. C. accounts and looked after the Congress funds during these many years many of which were difficult years of storm and stress. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj informs me that he and his office will be happy to give any information about Congress accounts to any donor who addresses himself to them. They will also welcome personal visits of donors to their office at 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, where all old and new accounts of the Congress Office can be inspected and inquiries made. Donors interested in knowing how the earmarked items of the Tilak Swaraj Fund (about fifty lakhs) were distributed and what part of them is still represented in stocks and immovable property can easily find this out from the Treasurer's Office or by personal reference to the accounts and papers. But every such visit of inspection should take place after reasonable notice and during office hours.

WARNING TO MALICIOUS CRITICS.

The Treasurer's Office as well as our office will always be happy to reply all "bona fide" enquiries and place information at their disposal before all Congressmen and donors. But it is clear there is no such "bona fide" intent behind the attacks and insinuations made by some people who are neither Congressmen nor donors to the Congress fund. It is not the practice of the Congress to rush to a court of law even though there may be sufficient justification for this. But if malicious and defamatory statements continue to be made they will have to be challenged in a law court."—A.P.

SURRENDER TO ITALY?

British Concentration Of Fleet In Mediterranean To Be Withdrawn

LONDON: July 9.

It is announced in authoritative circles that the process of reduction of the present Fleet concentration in the Mediterranean to normal conditions begins "almost at once."

This is taken to mean that the units of Home Fleets at present concentrated at Gibraltar will shortly begin returning to Britain and the Units of the Far-Eastern Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean will begin returning to the Far-East.

It will be recalled, however, that Mr. Anthony Eden recently announced in the House of Commons that British defences in the Mediterranean will be permanently strengthened.—Reuter.

SANCTIONS WOULD HAVE ENDED LEAGUE

BRUSSELS, July 9.

The raising of sanctions against Italy was justified as the only possible policy by M. Van Zeeland defending in the Senate his conduct as President of the League Assembly. He said that if sanctions had not been ended, it would have meant the end of the League.

He added "that the forces which threaten us are so great and so near that we are terribly anxious, especially in Belgium."

The Senate voted confidence in the Government by 122 votes to 10.—Reuter.

FABULOUS SUMS FOR BR. DEFENCE

LONDON: July 9.

Supplementary estimates issued to-day for Navy total £10,50,000; Army £66,00,000; Air Services £1,17,00,000 and Ordinance Factories £2,93,000.

It is proposed to add to the Naval programme for 1936 two 5,000-ton cruisers, making a total of seven, one Leader and eight Destroyers, making a total of 18; one Aircraft Carrier, making a total of two; four sub-marines, making a total of eight. The cost of these additions to the programme is estimated at £1,10,15,000.

The strength of the Air Force has been increased from £50,000 to £55,000. The present number of overseas R. A. F. Units will be increased by 12 squadrons to 37 by 1939.

As there has previously been a Naval supplementary estimate of £10,000,000, this year's demand for fighting services has increased by nearly 30,000,000 since the introduction of the Budget.

190 MILLIONS MORE.

The Budget provision for the three Services will raise the expenditure on Defence to about 190 million sterling this year. The statements accompanying the Estimates reveal a striking speeding-up of Britain's re-armament. For example, the Air Minister states, progress is being made with the construction of air-stations already approved by Parliament, is exceeding expectations. The estimate includes a provision for the first steps in the scheme to extend the supply of aircraft equipment by the erection of factories, in which aircraft will be manufactured during the present period of expansion, and which thereafter, will be available as reserve source of supply in war time.

Items in Army Estimates include one million sterling for machine tools and two-and-a-half million for the warlike stores.

Hitherto the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has cost the War Office one and a quarter million.

The Air Force Supplementary Estimate provides for 5 million sterlings for aeroplanes and stores nearly one and a half millions for armament and ammunition and two millions for lands and buildings.—Reuter's Special.

Mian Sir Fazli Hussain Dead

"If Fate Had Permitted He Might Have Become A National Asset"

LAHORE: July 9.

Sir Fazli Hussain died at 10-30 to-night.

His son and four daughters were by his side at the time of his death.

Permission has been given by the Deputy Commissioner for use of Lawrence Garden for offering last prayers for the peace of his soul. Prayers will be offered to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Prayers over, the mortal remains of the deceased will be taken to Batla, his native place and interred in the family graveyard.

By the order of the President all Municipal offices, schools and workshops will remain closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the deceased.

SIR FAZLI'S DEATH

LAHORE, July 9.

Sir Fazli Husain passed away peacefully at 22-30 this evening.

Sir Fazli Husain was weaker to-day, but was generally more restful. Till 9 p.m. he was fully conscious after which he lapsed into coma until he breathed his last. Those nearest to him did not suspect that the end was so close. In fact an inquiry made at 22-00 elicited the reply that his condition continued to be the same.

The funeral will take place at 9 a.m. and the body will be taken to Batala, Sir Fazli's native place, where it will be interred.

Mr. Nasem Husain, second son of Sir Fazli Husain, who recently

(Continued on Page 7.)

"TRICKED INTO MARRIAGE"

Count Cavadonga Makes Serious Allegation Against His Wife

NEW YORK, July 9.

Count Cavadonga has filed the annulment suit. He alleges that he was tricked into marriage by false promises and, after the marriage, his wife admitted that her sole purpose was to acquire the title.

He further alleges that the Countess had no intention of devoting her life to caring for her husband and insisted on living apart in a style he could not afford.—Reuter.

NEW DEADLOCK AT MONTREUX

Turkey Opposes British Proposal: Control Of The Straits

MONTREUX: July 9.

Following yesterday's deliberations the Dardanelles Commission decided to hold over the thorny question of the rights of battleships to enter and leave the Straits in war time.

A new deadlock, however, developed to-day on the British proposal to retain the Straits' Commission of Control.

Turkey objected to this on the ground that it is against her national prestige and all the Balkan States supported her. Russia was silent. France alone supported Britain.

Turkey suggests some arrangement which a consular body could replace the Commission.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—an educated woman guardian, to look after and nurse a new-born baby—of age between 20 and 30. See personally. Dr. J. D. Vohra—Dispensary, opp. Rly. Station, Vile Parle, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (6540).

Wanted: Veterinary Surgeon, Mech. Elect. Civil Engineers, Draftsmen, Lady Doctors and Nurses, Teachers, Kerosene Refiner. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14 Hammam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Fort, (6541).

Wanted for immediate appointments: Veterinary Surgeon, Persian Teacher, Overseers, Muslim and Hindu Teachers knowing Gujrathi for Muslim School (Bombay), Vernacular Gujrathi teachers, and teachers for Burma. Apply, Goldwyn, (India) Co., High Class Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6542).

Wanted Accounts Clerk. Must assist cashier. Salary Rupees Sixty per month. Cash security Rupees Three hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6534, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted one Bill Collector for Bombay and suburbs. Security essential. Applicant should know local languages. Apply personally, Kolsah Products Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (6529).

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Bharat Insurance Company, Ltd., (incorporated 1896), invites applications from energetic and influential gentlemen for the posts of Inspectors at Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Hyderabad Dn. Each post carrying consolidated salary of Rs. 100 p.m. besides liberal commissions. Only those able to influence good business through their organisation from the allotted area need apply stating qualifications and previous experience if any to the Secretary, Bharat Insurance Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (6535).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted employment as a Mill-manager (speciality carding and spinning) 25 years' experience, every branch textile industry and mill business, fully conversant mill office-management and control large staff. Cotton selection strong point. Write to Box No. 6527, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Bengal Homoeo Medical College with which is attached the Hindu Hospital, Principal 32 years' Experience Homoeopathic Dr. J. C. Banerjee. Session from June. Hospital with 30 beds more than 100 patients in out door, own Dessection. Well equipped unseen Laboratory, etc.: 50 freeships and half freeships. Special arrangements for lady students. Morning, Day and Night Class. (6531).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6518).

Desai's Coaching Classes for Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6522).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Silvertone Radio for Masses. Prices from Rs. 35 to 55. Now available on easy payments. Call for demonstration at Globe Radio and Sound Corporation next to Pathe. (6491)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cots Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, etc., at Ballard Pier Hotel, (Mole Station), Bombay. (6543).

For Sale about 50 single-iron-cots. Strong Pyramid brand, would be useful for hospitals, etc., Ballard Pier, Hotel. (6536).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Best opportunity for property sel-lers and mortgagers. Kindly consult Vasantral Bros., 231, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay. (6516).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY wants to purchase 2 Weigh-Bridges of 80-82 maunds capacity and to get repaired their old 5 Cart weigh-bridges and 6 portable platform machines of 25 maunds capacity. Firms or Companies competent and willing to undertake the work are requested to write to the Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, with their terms.

3509.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 10th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
(Bombay, 9th July, 1936.)

3512.

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR.

Revenue Secretariat.

(DEVELOPMENT SECTION).

Wanted a DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES for His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem on probation for a period of three years in the first instance. A really capable and experienced Industrialist with business experience who is competent to set up profitable industries, will also be granted reasonable commission on profit accruing from his labour.

Application with full particulars of qualifications, practical experience and age with recent photograph should reach the undersigned by the 15th of August, '36.

(Sd.) ANANT RAM,
Revenue Minister.

Srinagar:
3rd July, 1936. (3506).

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL MOTORS, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed company will be held at Asian Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay on 7th day of August, 1936, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books of Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1936.

C. G. FOZDAR.
Liquidator.
3507

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 360 of 1936.

HAZARIMAL DHULAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Damar Lane, Gamdevi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYABHAI LAXMIDAS, of Borivli Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Borivli Bombay Suburban District ... Defendant.

To,
DAYABHAI LAXMIDAS,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you the defendant abovenamed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 8,648-0-3 with further interest thereon at two per cent. per month from the 24th February 1936 till judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within ten days from the publication hereof exclusive of the day of such publication for leave to appear and defend the suit in default of your obtaining such leave the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree as prayed in the plaint.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1936.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3513.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RABIABAI, widow of Abubaker Noormahomed Tarsaiwalla, Esmail Abubaker, Abdul Latiff Abubaker and Ebrahim Abubaker of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to Sayad Yacoob Sayad Meera and that the said Sayad Yacoob Sayad Meera has contracted for the absolute sale of the same property to our clients. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof the Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperance are the Fazandars, situate at Kambekar Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one three upon nine square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 989 Old Street Nos. 38, 40, 42, New Street Nos. 186-188, bearing New Survey No. 1322 and Cadastral Survey No. 1170 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the property of Peer Bawa Meeya, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Kambeker Street.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3508

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE AND COLLECTORS OF CURIOS.

Auction sale of about 200 years old Real Cashmere, woollen shawls, about 8,000 Tolas Silverware, one lot jary embroidered bed sheets and Nechas, and clothings, Teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Oil paintings and water colour, Ivory walking sticks with gold handles. Large lot of copper, brass and allumi-nium Madras and Moradabad engraved utensils, Electric ceiling and table fans, wall clocks, Gas guiser, rich carpets, chandeliers, sandalwood and jewel boxes, cash boxes, glassware crockery, Zeiz Binocular, etc.

TO-MORROW (Saturday the 11th and thereafter 18th day of July 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 6/12 Bruce Street Fort in the show room Messrs. D. Mistry & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction sale under instructions from the party concerned property of a deceased comprising Chesterfield suits, almirahs, sofas, cabinets, zoondah almirah, teapoys, partitions, brassware ornaments, etc.

Silverware comprising teasets, vatkas, lotas, thals, glasses, etc. also very old cashmere embroidered Shawls, embroidered bed sheets, towels, table cloths, etc. Real ivory walking sticks.

Also one 8 cylinder 7 seater hupmobile Motor in good condition.

Furniture, utensils, miscellaneous articles and Motor car will be sold on the 11th and silverware, shawls, clothings on the 18th.

Property on view. Condition of sale: A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

D. MISTRY & CO.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE INFORMER"
TO-MORROW
"SHANGHAI"
The Mysterious City of the East

THE EMPIRE
Commencing To-day!
Three Performances Daily
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AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, CINEMA, THEATRE, CHAWLS, BUNGALOW AT KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ambubhai & Diwanji Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Hirji Madhavji the Mortgagor (since deceased) under Mortgage dated the 3rd day of February 1934 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Properties on Friday the 10th day of July 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land with dwelling houses situate at Kurla bearing original Survey Nos. 215 & 216 and Revision Survey No. 237, New Agricultural Survey No. 131 part, 137 part, 237-10 part and 237-2 part and admeasuring about 2638 Square Yards and bearing Municipal New Mill Ward Old Nos. 241, 242, 242B and 242C and New Nos. 194, 195, 196 and 197.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Kurla bearing original Survey Nos. 216, 217 and 218 and Revision Survey No. 237 and New Agricultural Survey No. 137 part and admeasuring about 6677 Square Yards and bearing Municipal New Mill Ward New Nos. 198,199, 239 and 251.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Ambubhai & Diwanji Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office, Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

DEPRESSION NEAR LUCKNOW

Monsoon Strengthens In Konkan

POONA, July 9.

A depression centred this morning near Lucknow has caused strong monsoon in and around east United Provinces. The monsoon has also strengthened in the Konkan, Upper Burma, but is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, east Central India and the Konkan, and local in Bengal, west United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, the Punjab Hills and Gujerat.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina, and Lucknow 4 inches each; Amherst, Benares, Cawnpore, Muktesar 3 each; Cherrapunji, Khandala and Mahableshwar 2 each; Minbu, Dibrugarh, Bahraich, Ratnagiri and Karwar 1 1|2 each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue widespread in east United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Assam, Burma and the Konkan, and occur locally in the central parts of the country, the Deccan, Bengal and west United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Heavy rain will continue locally in and around east United Provinces during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

ANOTHER RAINLESS DAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Another day, unrelieved save for a few sporadic showers, has gone. The sky remains overcast with clouds and temperature is warm.

The following are figures for 24 hours ending with 8 a.m to-day:

	Inches.
Colaba	0.32
Fort	0.18
Byculla	0.30
Matunga	1.05

U. S. A. Weather Report

The official weekly weather report regarding the cotton crop is as under:

"In Texas it has rained which is generally beneficial apart from local flooding. Growths are slow but drought damage is small and condition is good. In Oklahoma there was no relief but conditions are withstanding drought. Condition is good. In the central belt rains have been decidedly favourable and progress has been very good. In the Eastern belt the condition is fair and plants are somewhat small. Georgia needs rain."

RAIPUR DISTRICT CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

JUBBULPORE, July 6.

According to a Raipur message, in the elections of the office-bearers to the Raipur District Congress Committee, the following persons have been declared to be duly elected:—

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla President.

Messrs. Laxman Rao Udirker, Jeewangirji, D. K. Mukerji and Govind Rao Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. Mahant Laxmi Narayandas and Nand Kumar Dani Secretaries.

Mr. Jamuna Lal Chopda Treasurer.

Messrs. Harisingh and Manickchand, Messrs. Moolchand Bhagdi, Anant Ram and Shiv Das Daga, M.L.A. Members.

This newly-framed constitution of the Raipur District Congress Committee was also moved and approved by the Committee.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. (10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.27 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-7-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Presidency Municipalities' Work X-Rayed

Examiner Lists Irregularities

Ahmedabad Body Criticised For Locking Up Large Surplus Balance In Fixed Deposits

"DEFECTS POINTED OUT LAST YEAR STILL PERSIST"

"The figures of arrears of taxes and dues in municipalities rose from 31.24 lakhs to 32.12 lakhs, the municipal councillors themselves being responsible for arrears amounting to Rs. 19,311.

"The unsatisfactory disposal of audit notes and delay in replying thereto was a common feature and most of the defects detailed in paragraph 20 of the last year's report persisted during the year under report", says the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in his report of the Bombay Local Audit Department for the year 1934-35, according to a communique from the Director of Information, Bombay.

"There was a large number of cases of negligence of ratepayers' interest, the most flagrant being that of a premier municipality, viz. Ahmedabad, which injudiciously locked up its large surplus balance in fixed deposits.

Serious Irregularities

"There were thirty cases of embezzlements, including fifteen minor ones, in local bodies. All these irregularities are serious and point to an inadequate appreciation of their duties and responsibilities by those in whom the powers of supervision and control are vested. Moreover these irregularities, though mostly avoidable, recur from year to year in the great majority of local bodies. There is no doubt that for this undesirable state of affairs the inefficiency of the staff coupled with slackness of supervision and want of proper direction are mainly responsible.

"What is required above everything else is a more active, intelligent and earnest interest in the affairs of the institutions by those to whose care they have been committed. This only will pave the way for an improvement of the existing situation which is the result of apathy and the want of a developed sense of civic responsibility."

Poor Finances

The financial administration of the local bodies leaves much to be desired. The financial position of municipalities generally shows no improvement. Among the District Local Boards the finances of Nasik, Poona and Kolaba are reported to be bad. The 'Examiner' points out the suggestions has made from time to time for the improvement of their finances. The more important of these include:—

(1) The curtailment of expenditure in establishment charges by the introduction of revised scales of pay and by reduction in the strength of establishment in excess of the actual requirements, if any, by a redistribution of work.

(2) Making special conservancy, private water connection, and similar other utility services, which are at present rendered to individual families at the cost of the general rate-payer, self-supporting.

Collection Of Taxes

(3) The enforcement of a well organised and systematic method for the prompt collection of municipal taxes and dues by the timely preparation and revision of the assessment list in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, and the settlement of objections in the best interest of the municipality.

(4) A free, scrupulous and judicious exercise of the legal powers vested in the municipalities in the issue of notices and warrants.

(5) Careful investigations of facts and judicious exercise of powers in the matter of granting remissions or writing off of large sums on account of arrears of taxes and dues by local bodies in general.

Practise Economy

(6) Exercise of strict economy in the matter of giving contracts and in purchasing costly plant, stores and materials required for works with a view to secure advantageous rates without partiality.

(7) Exercise of strict vigilance in regard to the quality and quantity of stores purchased, with a view to the prevention of waste by theft or deterioration.

(8) Preparation by Local Boards of a regular programme of works to be undertaken during a year to prevent waste of funds due to the indiscriminate commencement of works and their eventual abandonment for want of funds or by reason of their lacking real utility.

(9) Judicious investment of large balances.

Kurla On Top!

Discussing in detail the general features indicated above, the Examiner says that 16 municipalities in the presidency are unable to meet their liabilities. Kurla headed the list of arrears of taxes and dues, showing outstandings amounting to Rs. 490,629. The next in order came Ahmedabad where the outstandings were Rs. 451,156; Surat showed Rs. 231,946; Poona Rs. 199,546; Bandra Rs. 156,412; Dharwar Rs. 153,474; Nasik Rs. 143,558; Ahmednagar Rs. 79,878; Sholapur Rs. 76,882; Jalgaon Rs. 38,934; Dhulia Rs. 38,480; Lonavla Rs. 37,444 and Karad Rs. 36,637. Smaller amounts are shown by several other municipalities.

The report points out instances where the local bodies have failed to observe the Government orders. The principle that the cost of special conservancy arrangements should be fully met from the proceeds of the special sanitary cess has not been observed by 24 municipalities. Thirteen municipalities failed to earmark the receipts from wheel and toll taxes for expenditure on roads.

Illegal Expenses

The report cites many instances of expenditure incurred by municipalities which are not covered by the Municipal Act. For example, the Sholapur Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 600 on receptions and ceremonies without the previous sanction of two-thirds majority as required by the Act. The Poona City Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 2,155 for interring 155 Hindu and Muhammadan paupers against a sum of Rs. 453 only received from Government according to the scheduled rate.

A curious illustration of how the interests of the rate-payers are disregarded, is shown by the huge cash balances held by some of the municipalities at very low rates of interest.

Large Cash Balance

In Ahmedabad the cash balances for the four years mentioned below were as follows:—

Rs. 26.23 lakhs on 1st April 1931;
Rs. 20.75 lakhs on 1st April 1932;
Rs. 28.74 lakhs on 1st April 1933;
and
Rs. 35.62 lakhs on 1st April 1934,

exclusive of the balances of loan money. It was not clear why such large sums were required to be kept on hand or in fixed deposits and why a major portion of them, i.e. after keeping about 10 to 12 lakhs on hand and in fixed deposits to meet current expenses of various funds, could not have been invested in securities carrying a higher rate of interest. It is pointed out that if these surpluses were judiciously invested, they would have earned approximately a lakh of rupees as additional interest during the four years.

The report shows also other instances where this important municipality has paid no regard to the rate-peyers' interests.

Favour to Swadeshi

"A shop belonging to the municipality has been leased out since 1931-32 to an individual at an annual rent of Rs. 500 without holding a public auction and in spite of the fact that the adjoining shops with smaller areas fetch an annual rent of Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,000. Similarly 23 shops were leased out on an annual rent of Rs. 10,000 to the Swadeshi Bazar, though they fetched an annual rent of Rs. 17,333 during the three years prior to 1932-33 and though they were likely to fetch a higher rent this year. The recovery of less rent is tantamount to a grant or subsidy to certain individuals dealing in Swadeshi goods and is not covered by any of the provisions of the Act.

In Bijapur as many as 471 plots were let out by the municipality on long term leases varying from 30 to 99 years, but properly stamped and registered deeds had not been obtained.

The District Local Board, Nasik, lost a revenue of Rs. 40,000 in profession tax for the year 1934-35, because it failed to publish the assessment list and invite objections in time.

P. W. Irregularities

Dealing with the irregularities in Public Works expenditure, the Examiner once again refers to the Ahmedabad Municipality where the cost of permanent establishments charged to drainage, water and loan works during 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 24,557 as against the cost of the works carried out during the year which amounted to Rs. 23,112. Also a large staff of other workmen employed on these works during the year cost the Municipality Rs. 6,000. An inquiry into the employment of these excessive establishment charges has been suggested.

Out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs raised for road works and extension of electric lights estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively, Rs. 6.70 lakhs were spent on the latter from the funds of the former as against Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned without obtaining the approval of Government to this diversion. An expenditure of Rs. 4.73 lakhs incurred on roads prior to the raising of the aforesaid loan was unauthorizedly debited to the loan account.

High Estimates

In the preparation of estimates for remetalling roads and for pipe laying the cost was overestimated by over 25 per cent. in almost all cases, while in the case of the construction of footpaths the excess was over 40 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

The Municipality of Sholapur spent Rs. 1½ lakhs on the Gadda Scheme (town improvement) during the last nine years, but beyond realising the value of demolished property worth Rs. 4,808 it did not take prompt steps to to effect the sale of plots, although about 20 applications in this connection were actually recieved by it.

In Dharwar contracts were given without calling for tenders.

Spent On Education

The gross expenditure on account of primary education incurred by Local Authorities during 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 160.07 lakhs in comparison with Rs. 155.2 lakhs in 1932-33. Out of this Rs. 16.5 lakhs were disallowed for Government grant. The figures for economies secured by retrenchment effected by the Local Authorities were checked by the auditors for the years 1931-32 to 1933-34 in the case of Municipal School Boards and for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 in the case of District School Boards in accordance with the standing instructions of Government. The total economies so secured amounted to approximately Rs. 13.9 and Rs. 12.1 lakhs for 1932-33 and 1933-34 respectively.

Referring to the Bombay University, the Examiner points out that under the terms of the Endowment of the 'Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Scholarships, the scholarships which are of the nature of loans are repayable, and it is incumbent on the scholars to insure their lives till the amount of the whole loan is repaid. It was however noticed that only one out of the twelve scholars was repaying the loan, and the amount remaining unpaid by these eleven scholars was Rs. 1,26,324. In the case of four, even the insurance policies had lapsed.

Government Action

Government have carefully considered the numerous defects indicated by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and have directed the Commissioners to call upon the local bodies concerned to carry out several of his suggestions. They also note with concern the increase in the amount of arrears of taxes and other dues. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has been asked to report separately to Government the progress made in the collection of municipal dues by the Bandra and Kurla municipalities. The Commissioners concerned have been instructed to draw the attention of the many defaulting municipalities which have disregarded he orders in regard to the application of special sanitary cess and the receipts from the wheel and toll taxes.

NAGPUR HIGH COURT

Bombay Counsel Refused Audience

In the course of a letter to the Bombay Bar Council Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate, writes:

You are aware that in accordance with the rules of the Bar Council of our High Court, an Advocate of any other High Court is entitled to appear and plead for parties on the original as well as on the Appellate side of the High Court. Our Bar Council has, so far as I am aware, made Rules in this behalf under Section 15 (b) of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926 and an Advocate on the Roll of a High Court other than ours is allowed to appear and plead in this High Court, with the formal permission of the Honourable the Chief Justice of our High Court.

But the Nagpur High Court has thought fit to refuse audience to a Bombay Counsel and it is a strong step the Nagpur High Court has taken of not allowing a counsel of the Bombay High Court the right of audience. You are aware that before the creation of the present High Court at Nagpur, Bombay Counsel were allowed to appear and plead before the Judicial Commissioner's Court and many an eminent Counsel of Bombay have so appeared before the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur. No Advocate of the High Court at Nagpur has so far been refused audience by our High Court and there is no reason why a Bombay Counsel should be denied audience by the High Court at Nagpur as has been done in the present case.

In these circumstances of the case, it is but proper that the Bar Council should take up the question of the right of audience to Bombay Counsel in the High Court at Nagpur:—A question which is of vital importance to the legal profession as also to the litigant public. And I think it is not too much for me to request our Bar Council to declare that it is undesirable that a Bombay Counsel should be refused to appear before the Nagpur High Court and further to request the Nagpur High Court to resile from its order in the present case and to recognise the right of audience before the said High Court of a Bombay Counsel. The Bar Council, I submit, should bestow their serious and prompt attention to this question and should not rest content till the right of audience to a Bombay Counsel before the Nagpur High Court is secured.

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BRAVE INDIAN RULER, WHO RELIEVED HIS SUBJECTS FROM TYRANNY & OPPRESSION BY MIXING AMONGST THE VILLAGERS INCOGNITO

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FOR YOURSELF FROM TO-MORROW

at the

Wellington

CINEMA—Plans Open— 22666.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

Indian Tourists' Creditable Show Against Lancashire

(By "SILLY-POINT.")

Contrary to expectations, the Indian tourists have done exceedingly well in their engagement with a leading county like Lancashire. When we received the first day's result, that Lancashire having won the toss had piled up the huge score of 435 runs for the loss of 8 wickets, we feared that an innings' defeat awaited the tourists. The second day's play confirmed our fears. The home team having applied closure at the above score, the tourists lost 6 wickets for 195. Would they be able to avoid a follow-on, was the question asked everywhere. They did. Not only that they forced up their score so valiantly that they full behind only 30 runs of their opponents' mighty figure.

RAMASWAMI'S HEROIC FIGHT.

It was, indeed, a magnificent performance, for which the lion's share of the credit goes to Ramaswamy who played like a gallant warrior and saved his side from utter defeat and disgrace. Incidentally he earned the distinction of being a centurian and joined the ranks of Merchant, Amarnath Baqa Jilani, Wazir Ali and Mushtaq Ali who had preceded him in acquiring the title in England. It was a welcome surprise as it was believed in many quarters that he had given up the cricket bat for tennis racket in disappointment. At last he has proved his worth and that, too, at a critical moment. All praise to him for his splendid effort. Let us hope he will shine oftener than he has done so far and justify his inclusion in the team.

WHERE'S MEHERHOMJI?

When we scanned the list of players we were surprised to find Dilawar Hussein in the team. One may ask with perfect justice what has happened to Meherhomji, the second wicket keeper of the team. People have almost begun to forget that there is another wicketkeeper, besides Hindlekar in the team, so few chances have been given to him so far. I notice that he has played only four innings upto now. If the Captain and the Manager do not wish to play them, what's the earthly use of keeping him there and increasing his discontent?

When we read the report that Vizianagram was going to inspect the pitch in the first Test in company with Dilawar, we could easily divine what was coming. Strange though it was that the Captain should consider the Lahore wicketkeeper's opinion and advice more valuable than the tips of such experienced cricketers as C. K. and Wazir. How these seniors feel such studied slights one can easily guess!

WANTED LIGHT.

Gopalan is in the same boat with Meherhomji, what has kept him away from the field so long, nobody knows. I wonder what has become of Amir Elahi. We have not heard anything about him of late, Wazir Ali is, again, nursing his injured finger, so is Mahomed Hussain doing with his ear. I believe. I was also enquiring about Baqa Jilani when the Peshawari appeared on the scene. Thank Heaven, that Jai has got rid of his ankle trouble. But I cannot be too sure about it as Sewell might bring it out again any day. The latter authority had reported a few days ago that "Vizzy" was not keeping good health. It must be his infinite goodness that has prompted him to lead the side again and again without respite, obviously with a view to keep the team together!

"VIZZY'S" DILEMMA.

What a state of affairs is this! The players who have been sent to England at enormous expense are cooling their heels, while others are taking their places, I suppose, to prove their inferiority to the hilt. The Board of Control should have at least considered the cost of this exhibition, if they had no compunction about the feelings of their players.

Now, "Vizzy" has gathered together almost two teams round him. As somebody humorously suggested that he could not now finish up the tour quickly by playing two matches simultaneously. But that is impossible. How could you expect "Vizzy" to Captain two matches at the same time? Evidently my friend has overlooked or underestimated "Vizzy's" sense of responsibility.

INITIAL ADVANTAGE LOST.

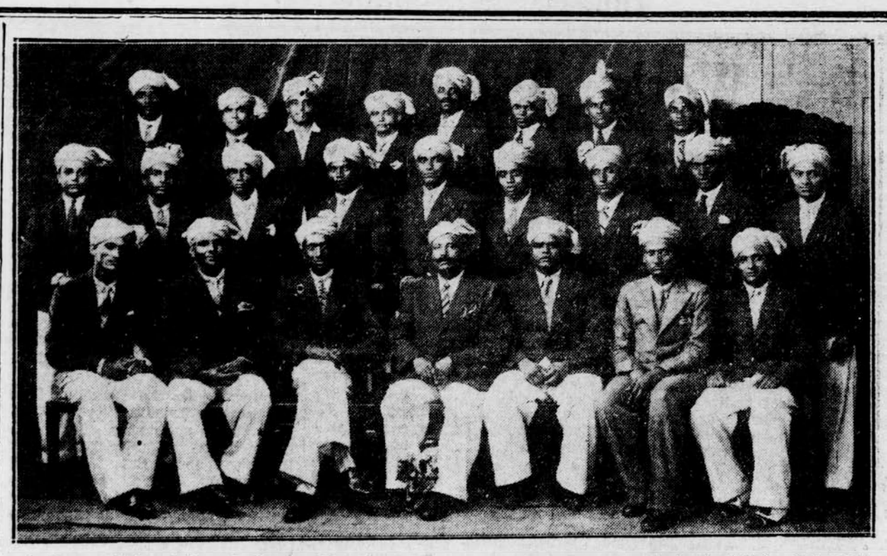
At Trent Bridge, "Vizzy" lost the toss. There is nothing to be wondered at at this. He has been doing it all the time. We are told he handled the bowling exceedingly well. He changed six bowlers within the first forty minutes. If that does not prove his sagacity and intelligence, nothing would. But it was the Nayudu brothers who came to his aid. They knocked off 4 wickets for 124 the first three going down at 74. The younger Nayudu claimed three of them. This initial advantage was however thrown away. Washbrook and Oldfield mastered the tourists' bowling with such perfection that they put on 201 runs for the next wicket. Eventually each of them registered a century, the former having 113 and the latter 107.

A NEW BATTING ORDER.

Having done with the bowling, the Indian skipper concentrated his mind on the batting order. The result was that Jai became an opening bat, a capacity he never knew himself. He scored 34. That surely justifies "Vizzy's" order! Dilawar, however, failed in his usual place. A brace was all that he could collect. Merchant and "C. K." were in their proper places somehow and did their bit fairly well—70 and 39 respectively The Captain moved up himself to No. 5 and Mushtaq Ali followed him. 5 and 7 were their respective contributions. All seemed to be lost at this stage. Fortunately rain intervened and the match was stopped with 195 for 6 wickets on the board.

CREDITABLE DRAW.

On the final day, Ramaswamy took matters in hand with perfect confidence and he was ably assisted by the later batsmen who emulated his bright example and punished the home bowling with admirable pluck and courage. Although Nutter bowled with deadly effect to capture six wickets in all for 98, the tourists managed to compile 405 runs and convert a humiliating defeat to a creditable and plucky draw.



A Group Photo of the Indian Olympic Team, who sailed by the s. s. "Conte Verde" for Germany.

A combined group photo of the Chinese Olympic Team and the Eombay Soccer XI taken on Wednesday.

TOWNSEND IN BRILLIANT FORM

Derby All-Rounder Scores 153 Not Out

LONDON, July 8.

Todd who was at the wicket 215 minutes hit fourteen 4's. Armstrong's innings lasted 245 minutes during which he reached the boundary seventeen times.

Townsend in a stay of 225 minutes gave an exhibition of powerful straight driving, his chief hits being four 6's and nineteen 4's.

Closing Scores

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Derbyshire vs. Hampshire at Chesterfield:—Hampshire 88 (A. Pope 4 for 15; Mitchell 4 for 46). Derby 336 for 8 (Townsend 153 not out).

Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham: Notts 100 (Clark 4 for 37) Northants 39 for 2.

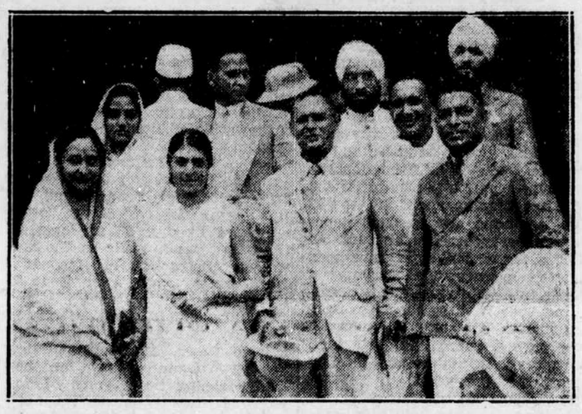
Surrey vs. Leicestershire at the Oval:—Leicester 330 (Prentice 78 Armstrong 117 not out. Gover 5 for 72). Surrey 15 for 2.

Sussex vs. Lancashire at Hove: Lancashire 255 (Hopwood 69).

Kent vs. Glamorgan at Folkestone:—Kent 375 (Fagg 63, Spencer 54. Todd 113) Glamorgan 27 for nil.

Essex vs. Somerset at Colchester:—Somerset 127 (Nichols 4 for 32.) Essex 200 for 7 (Peter Smith 67 not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Bristol:—Yorks 56. (Goddard 5 for 23). Gloucester 57 for 5.—Reuter.



Mr. G. D. Sondhi (second from right, front row), head of the Indian Contingent to the Olympic Games and Mrs. Sondhi (by his side) sailed for Germany on Thursday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used: :

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)

7-30 p.m.: Big Ben. "Spanish Landscape". A Peninsular Anthology, compiled by J. L. Gill.
8-0 p.m.: Al and Bob Harvey in syncopated humour.
8-10 p.m.: Musical Interlude.
8-15 p.m.: "Atmospherics". A talk by Professor S. K. Mitra, D.Sc.
8-30 p.m.: A Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra; leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Leslie Heward.
9-25 p.m.: The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m.: Alfredo Compoli and his Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12 noon. H.M.V. Presents:—Angurbala. "Akhose Chup Kar Naja Ra." "Chhahe Bolo Na Bolo Tohare." Md. Khalil Quawal. "Dil Me Thana Hai." "Kamaliya Wale Sinya." Fakhre Alam Quawal "Apun Magnu Ke Taraf." "Chan Milata He Nai." S. G. Nevrekar. "Mata Pari Kar Dayal." "Harila Tana Mana." G. N. Joshi and Gandhari (Hangal) "Milavani Don Givachi." "Give Doni Ek Sakhaye." Master Manohar Barve. "Mane Nai Sainya." "Chhado More Bainya." Mehabub Jan. "Unaki Ealako"— (Gazal). "Shekado Chhakar Deye"—(Ghazal). Anandji. "Nainara Lobhe." "Ranga Raghe Rasikado."
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Educational Programme.
5-30 p.m. Marathi Bhajan. Eknath Hatiskar.
6-30 p.m. Talk (Gujarati): "Dharma—Niti— Sansar." Jehangir Vesavawalla.
6-45 p.m. A Request Programme. "Change of Air." A humorous farce in Marathi. (Presented by Cinephonic Stars).
7-15 p.m. Recitation from Holy Quoran. Mouvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 p.m. Classical Songs. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Music. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "Some Aspects of Indian Culture" By Tara Alli Baig.
10-0 p.m. Jules Craen and His Quintet.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.

49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. Musical Selections corded) from the Studio.
12-51 p.m. S.B. Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant. (By kind permission of the Management). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: "The Last Dialogues of Socrates." By Nripen Chatterjee (2nd Part).
2-6 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. By Umapada Bhattacharya.
2-21 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quaran. By Hafiz Muteheruddin Ahmad.
2-36 p.m. Talk: "The Bhakti Cult in Hindu Philosophy." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles.
5-16 p.m. Kishori Sangha presents a Playlet written by Provash Ghose.
5-51 p.m. Vocal Medley Selections (Recorded) from the Studio.
6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra in Light Instrumental Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
7-6 p.m. S.B. Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents—'Janani'. By Sachin Sen Gupta. Cast:—Janani, Nibhanani.
10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
8-10 a.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Naat.
8-20 a.m. Shankarlal. Thumri Jonpuri.
8-30 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Gandhari.
8-35 a.m. Budhan Khursid Bai. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Duties of a Step-Mother." By Kumari P. L. Mallik.
9-0 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. (a) 'Sanchi kahat yeh adarang."—Thumri Desi. (b) "Aeso bedardi dard na jane." Thumri Bhairvin.
9-20 a.m. Shankar Lal. Bhajan.
9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain. Saraswati Veena—Sarang Mian Khan.
9-40 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. Ghazal.
9-50 a.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. "Tar giriya-hasrat se hai daman-i-tamana, Mujh sa bi na ho koi pasheman-i-tamana." (Hasrat Mohani).
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Nautch Tune.
6-10 p.m. Shankar Lal. Bhajan (Surdas).
6-20 p.m. 1st News Eulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. "Bhatkat kaon phire." Khayal Multani.
6-50 p.m. Shankar Lal. Thumri 'Tilak Kamod.
7-0 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. (a) 'Kia mast nigahen mujhe dikhla gain ankhen, Do jam the labrez keh chhalka gain ankhen." (Amir Minai). (b) "Shirkat-i-gham bhi nahin chahati ghairat meri, Ghair ki ho kr rahe ye shah-i-furqat meri."
7-20 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. (a) "Ashiqon se narawa hai bewafai apki, Had se barh jae na shani-kaj adai ap ki." (Hasrat Mohani).
(b) "Azmaish men jan lete hain Khub ap imtihan lete hain." (Amir Minai).
7-40 p.m. Bhai Ghulam—Dilruba—Kedara.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. A Sketch (Hindustani): "A Presidential Address." By Abid Husain.
9-0 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Darbari Kandra.
9-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Thumri Khambavati.
9 20 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. "Saqia abr abhi aya nahin maikhane par, Kiun qadah nosh gire parte hain paemane par." (Amir Minai).
9-29 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Jafa-o-jaor ka us se gila kia, Jo puchhi mehrbani kia wafa kia." (Shaifta).
9-36 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. "Dil men kia kia hawas-i-did baanhai na gai, Rubaru unke magar ankh uthai na gai." (Hasrat Mohani).
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Making Flying Safe." By G. M. Randale.
10-30 p.m. A Studio Concert.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

To Be Run In Bombay On Saturday, January 30, 1937

The value of the race is Rs. 75,000, and a Gold Cup of £200, of which Rs. 50,000, and the cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second and Rs. 8,000 to the third.

For horses, 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting.

Weights: English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9st.

English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs.

English 4 years old colts, 8st 7lbs.

English 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8st. 4lbs.

Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses. 9st.

Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8st 11lbs.

Australasian 4 years old colts, 8st. 11lbs.

Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st. 8lbs.

Penalties: Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000, 4lbs extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 25,000 7lbs. extra (not cumulative)

Distance—1¼ miles.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge's Fearless Prince.
Mr. M. Boussac's Astynanax.
H. H. Aga Khan's Hairam and Barra Sahib.
H. H. Begum Aga Khan's Le Duc and Zem Zem.
Mr. E. Esmond's Rosecrag.
Mr. M. D. Petit's Hippy Buchan and Question Mark (Late Brecknock).
H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir's Retenmark, Swift Reynard, Karavay and Aromate.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's First Impression.
Field Marshal (Late Ben Marshall), Shivaji the Great (Late Hyperion), and Shelley.
H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Rough Sea and Monk's Hood.
Mr. Jal H. Mehta's Bonnie Dundee.
H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda's Mistral III and *Dignitary.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Nouste Henric.
Mr. E. Esmond's Necker.
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Flying Orders and Black Peril.
H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Romney II.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bekorah, Bachelor's Bard and Masticate.
Mrs. A. H. C. Rostron's *Grayfon.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas D'Antibes.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee, Cotys and Widden Hill.
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Perseverance.
Mr. G. McElligott's *Sundown *Vendetta
H.H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Synagogue and Hesperitus.
Mr. Diamond's Titanium.
Mrs. L. Musry's Winning Post.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert and Glanely.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Vermeil II.
H.H. the Aga Khan's Shahali.
H. H. the Maharajah of Idar's Count Ito.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Heritage II (Late Heritage).
Mr. Eve's Irongrey and Cash Sweep.
Mr. Roan's Paper Boy.
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Dichroic.
Mr. A. Svamvur's Pegasus (Late Cynasa(and Why (Late Gay Defender).
Mrs. L. Svamvur's Diagonal.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Benevento.
H.H. the Maharajah of Parlakimedi's Graf Zeppelin.
Messrs. W. W. McKillop and R. Higgins' Casino.
Mr. A. Higgins' Clear Art.
Mr. R. Chamria's Kahapa.
*Entered by wire, not yet confirmed.

Indian Cricketers In England

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Played 16 matches. Won 1. Drawn 7. Lost 8.

First match v. Worcester. Indians 229 and 150. Worcester 248 and 134 for 7 wickets. Worcester won by 3 wickets.

Second match v. Oxford University. Oxford 202 and 297. Indians 352 and 103 for 5 wickets. Match drawn.

Third match v. Somerset. Somerset 496 and 89 for 1 wicket. Indians 228 and 356. Somerset won by 10 wickets.

Fourth match v. Northamptonshire. Indians 405 for 9 wickets declared. Northants 242 and 275 for 1 wicket. Match drawn.

Fifth match v. M.C.C. M.C.C. 382 and 36 for no loss. Indians 185 and 230. M.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

Sixth match v. Leicestershire. Indians 426 and 171 for 6 wickets. declared Leicester 327 and 47 for no loss. Match drawn.

Seventh match v. Middlesex. Indians 110 and 158. Middlesex 173 and 96 for 6 wickets. Middlesex, won by 4 wickets.

Eighth match v. Essex. Indians 134 and 227. Essex 351 and 61 for 3 wickets. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Ninth match v. Cambridge University. Indians 161 and 3 for no loss. Cambridge 227. Match drawn.

Tenth match v. Yorkshire. Indians 86 and 115. Yorkshire 352 Yorkshire won by an innings and 151 runs.

Eleventh match v. Durham. Indians 174 and 203 for 3 wickets declared. Durham 176 and 203 for 5 wickets. Durham won by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

Twelfth match v. Nottinghamshire. Indians 124. Notts 154 for 2 wickets. Match drawn.

Thirteenth match v. Minor Counties. Minor Counties 266 and 42. Indians 402, Indians won by an innings and 74 runs.

Fourteenth match v. Surrey. Indians 226 and 421 for 5 wickets declared. Surrey 452 and 52 for 3 wickets. Match drawn.

First Test Match. Indians 147 and 93. England 132 and 107 for 1 wicket. England won by 9 wickets.

Sixteenth match v. Lancashire. Lancashire 435 for 8 wickets declared and 25 for 1 wicket. Indians 405. Match drawn.

BATTING ANALYSIS

Merchant Improves Position.

	Innings.	Times not out	Highest score	Total	Average
Jehangir Khan	4	1	80	136	45.33
Merchant	16	1	151	667	44.44
Wazir Ali	11	3	139	345	43.12
Ramaswamy	10	3	127	257	36.71
Amarnath	22	1	130	682	32.47
C. K. Nayudu	24	0	83	715	29.79
Jai	12	2	85	292	29.20
Mushtaq Ali	24	1	141	562	24.43
Banerjee	17	5	47	253	21.08
S. M. Hussain	8	2	55	121	20.12
Baqa Jilani	12	1	113	198	18.00
Palia	18	2	63	277	17.31
Hindlekar	20	0	80	328	16.40
Vizianagram	25	2	60	371	16.13
C. S. Nayudu	5	0	30	79	15.80
Amir Elahi	13	2	35	152	13.81
Meherhomji	4	1	17	35	11.66
Gopalan	4	1	18	29	9.66
Nissar	17	3	24	97	6.81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Amar Singh Still Heads Average

	Runs	Wkts.	Avg.
Amar Singh	356	23	15.47
Nissar	1034	47	22.00
Amarnath	752	32	23.53
Banerjee	732	32	23.54
C. S. Nayudu	301	12	25.08
Amir Elahi	340	9	37.77
Palia	207	5	*41.40
C. K. Nayudu	799	19	42.05
Merchant	144	3	48.00
Baqa Jilani	229	4	57.25
Gopalan	231	4	57.75
Jehangir Khan	141	2	70.50
Mushtaq Ali	245	3	81.00

CENTURIES BY INDIANS

Merchant 151 against Somerset.
Amarnath 114 against Northants
Baqa Jilana 113 against Leicester.
Amarnath 130 and 107 against Essex.
Wazir Ali 139 against Durham.
Mushtaq Ali 135 against Minor.
Counties and 141 against Surrey.
Ramaswamy 127 not out against Lancashire.

CENTURIES AGAINST INDIANS

Gimblet 163 for Somerset.
Bakewell 100 for Northants
Human 115 for M.C.C.
Cutmore 137 for Essex.
P. Smith 105 for Essex.
Sandham 105 for Surrey.
Washbrook 113 for Lancashire.
Oldfield 107 for Lancashire.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee at its Saturday's meeting admitted the appeal of Mr. Dangre, Head Clerk of the Health Department who had been dismissed for alleged temporary misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 19. He will be re-instated to his former post, but he would receive no pay for the period of dismissal.

A resolution protesting against the alleged ill-treatment of the police at Mahalpore was unanimously adopted at a public meeting-says a message from Hoshiarpur.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 20, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 6, 1305
Hightide: 3-33; 15-50
Lowtide: 9-10; 22-08
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Public meeting at Malai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Kalbadevi Road Sardar and Rajen Babu will address at 9 p.m.

Saturday, July 11.

S. S. 'Rawalpindi with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday July 13

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-10 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, July 14

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Your Favourite Dancing Stars—
GINGER ROGERS
Fred ASTAIRE
ANCHOR ON AN OCEAN OF JOY!
R. K. O.—RADIO'S
GREAT NEW MUSICAL
FOLLOW THE FLEET
Sensational New Dances! Seven Big Song Hits!
FROM TO-MORROW AT
THE REGAL
Plans Open Book To-day.

CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SYDNEY
HOWARD
In British and Dominions'
WHERE'S GEORGE?
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER

THE LAST DAY AT THE
REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
H. G. WELLS'
Amazing Prophecy
"THINGS TO COME"
(100 years from now!)
A man and a woman of our time....A man and woman of the future....will their problems be the same?
Also
All-Colour Mickey-Mouse
Entitled "ORPHANS' PICNIC"

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"PHOTOPLAY'S" BEST PICTURE OF THE MONTH
Adventure Gay and Audacious!

RKO RADIO PICTURE
With GENE RAYMOND, WENDY BARRIE, HELEN BRODERICK
Directed by LEIGH JASON

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Where's George?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Whipsaw." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"King Solomon of Broadway" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Love on a Bet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Storm over the Andes." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeewan Naiya." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Informer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Things to Come." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Casino de Paris" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Juror's attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The Municipal Secretary, Bombay Corporation, writes:—
There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 14 July, 1936.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Anyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 10th instant.
Parcels for Germany direct per "S.S. Schonfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Monday the 13th July instead of 9 a.m. and Saturday the 11th July as intimated previously.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macfailane" left Suez on Tuesday evening July 7.
The O.S.K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo on July 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 11.
The O.S.K. steamer "Ohio Maru" left Miike on July 2 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 27 via usual ports.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Reserve Bank Issue Department Association to-day Friday, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Issue Department of the Bank (Currency Building) to give an address to Mr. R. M. Dongre the Superintendent and the Ex-President of the Association who is retiring from services of the Bank. Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, will preside.

CITY FATHERS' ROUND IN "A" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Old Colaba Railway Station to-morrow Saturday, at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being very heavy rains, the visit will be postponed.

SANATANISTS' MEETING

The Mg. Secretary of the B. P. Varnashram Swarajya Sangh writes:—
"A public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay will be held at Madhowbag, near C. P. Tank to-day, Friday, and to-morrow Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to oppose several "irreligious Bills" which have been recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly:"

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to organise a class to train social workers for about 11 weeks, beginning with the second week of July. The class will be held at the Head Office of the League at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Lectures will be arranged generally on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the evenings and visits to social service institutions will be paid on days on which there will be no lectures. The following social workers have been requested to conduct the class on subjects mentioned against their names:
An examination will be held in the first week of October and certificates will be awarded to successful students.
Those desirous of joining the class are requested to register their names at the office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, as early as possible. Students are requested to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 2.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Dr. John McKenzie will meet his students in (Philosophy) Plato to-day Friday at 6 30 p.m. in the Wilson College.
Mr. M. C. Munshi will meet his students in Economics to-day Friday, at 6-30 p.m. in the Sough Wing, University Buildings.
Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in Italian to-day Friday, at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.
Miss S. Panandikar will meet her students in Education to-day Friday the 17th instant of 10th July, in the Office of the Association.

THE CINEMA FOR NATIONAL UPLIFT

"Mohini" Inaugurates Work At Bombay

Before a select gathering of cine-lovers, technicians, artistes and eminent publicists Syt. Mulraj Karsondas performed on Wednesday at the Mohan Studio at Andheri the "Mahoorat" ceremony of the Mohini Films, Ltd. of Lahore. After the ceremony, Syt. Mulraj Karsondas wished the new concern success and said that it was good than men like Lala Kedarnath Saigal were joining the film industry. He said he was not an appropriate substitute for Srimati Sarojini Naidu, who was to have performed the ceremony.

Patience and Courage.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who presided on the occasion, observed that old age had its advantages as well as its disadvantages. It was not easy at that age to keep pace with new things and he knew for the first time that morning to be "shot." He had, he said, his sympathies for the artistes, who were under difficulties and with patience and courage working in the industry. He was grateful to Lala Girdharilal and his friends and to Lala Kedarnath for the opportunities they had given him to witness their work. The Mohini Film Co., which started its noble career that morning had, he concluded, his every "ashish."

Instrument of National Reconstruction.

Srimati Sunalini Rajam advised, as an artiste, the promoters of the new film venture, about attention to details. Details, she said, built up the position of the industry.

Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil said, he was glad that Lala Kedarnath Saigal, a well-known Congress worker, was associated actively with the new enterprise. He hoped that with an active worker like Lala Kedarnath Saigal, the aspiration to see the firm as an active instrument of national reconstruction would soon cease to be merely a pious dream. There were many ways in which the term "national" was exploited. There were those who believed that the film industry was national because it belonged to the nation. There were others who considered it national because they profited from the nation. Finally, there were those, very few, who made it national because it served the nation. He hoped that Lala Kedarnath and his friends would be good crusaders because they knew and used the language of work.

Freedom's Message With the Film.

Lala Kedarnath Saigal, replying said, that he was very grateful to the distinguished men and women who had honoured him with their presence at the ceremony. He said he would explain why he had taken to the cinema. The cinema, he observed, was the best method of spreading knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Hindustani. For it reached corners in every province, remote from all incentives to ideas of progress. It was, he maintained, more effective than a hundred speeches. And it could reach the illiterate. He had determined moreover, to use the cinema for national uplift, for freedom and progress in every phase of national life.

Earlier Lala Girdharilal explained the objects of the new company to the guests and read out a message from Srimati Sarojini Naidu, who could not attend the function due to her daughter's illness. She wished the new venture success.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

Read next article in the series on Saturday.
Have you any constructive suggestions or criticism to make on this subject?
If so, write to us briefly.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

I have many a time written on the primary education in the Suburbs.

There is a dispute between the Parle Municipality and the District Local Board as to who should shoulder the cost of education.

I am told that the total cost is about Rs. 13,508 per year.

The Municipality, I understand, is entitled to two-thirds of the sum collected on the Local Fund Cess.

I agree with the municipality that the primary schools established within the municipal limits ought not to have been opened without its consent.

But I hope the Municipality will tackle this problem at its next meeting to which, I understand, it proposes to invite the President of the District Local Board and they avoid the delay in the expansion of educational facilities.

ROADS ..... ROADS.

The general talk that one hears in these days is about the deplorable condition of the roads.

In Bandra the drainage construction has left the roads in a very bad condition and when it rains heavily both pedestrians and motorists find it a real menace. If what I hear is a fact one would shortly hear that the Western India Automobile Association has intervened in this matter for some of their members complain bitterly against the damage done to their cars.

I hope the authorities concerned will fill up the ditches not only on the main roads but also in the bye-lanes.

Arrest Of Postal Employee

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, July 9.

M. Y. Silotry, a postal employee was arrested on 3rd July by the Bandra Police for alleged breach of trust.

It transpires that Mr. G. O. R. Azavedo, retired warrant officer of the R. I. M., sent an order to England for seeds, accompanied by a postal order for 14 sh. The letter was posted at the Bandra post office.

As no reply was received Mr. Azavedo complained to the firm and it was discovered that Mr. Azavedo's name and address on the seed order form had been inked out and the name of one Mr. M. Y. Silotry of Byculla, Bombay, had been substituted.

A complaint lodged to the police caused an all-night vigil by Sub-Inspector Shelke and Sergeant Stone of the Bandra Police in Huzaria Mulla in Bombay, which led to the arrest of the accused who was found to be an employee of the Bandra Post Office.

On the search of his house and person being made several letters it is alleged, were found and also several British and Indian Postal orders, Cheques and Photos supposed to have been posted from the Bandra Post Office. Inquiries are in progress by Sub-Inspector Shelke and Sergeant Stone.

MATRIC FUND DAY TO-MORROW

A Matric Fund Day will be celebrated to-morrow Saturday, when volunteers on behalf of the Matriculation Relief Committee will go round the city and collect a four-anna fund from the public of Bombay.

ANTI-LEAGUE DAY ON JULY 15

Congress Socialists Urge India's Withdrawal

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has fixed Wednesday, 15th July, 1936, being the day on which sanctions imposed on Italy are being lifted, for observance throughout India as "Anti-League of Nations Day."

He is circularising Provincial Parties to hold public meetings on that day at which two resolutions should be passed. The first will condemn the betrayal of Abyssinia by the League which has now become a dangerous sham and reiterate the resolution of the Lucknow Congress declaring India's decision of non-participation in war.

The other will support the resolution of which notice has been given by Mr. M. Anathasayanam Iyengar, Congress M.L.A., in the Indian Legislative Assembly, urging India's withdrawal from membership of the League of Nations.

The co-operation of Congressmen and others who desire to participate will be welcome.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF E WARD D. C. C.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—
The following members of the newly elected E Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee are elected as Office-bearers of the Executive Committee.
President:—Sjt. R. K. Achrekar.
Vice-Presidents:—Sjt. Shantaram C. Dange, Keshav L. Borkar.
Hon. Treasurer:—Sjt. Jamnadas J. Choksi.
Hon. Secretaries:—Sjt. R. D. Ramand. Sjt. M. S. Chilap and Sjt. A. J. Lobo.

NEW CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Announcement In Government Gazette

Yesterday "The Bombay Government Gazette," published the following Civil Appointments:—

Home Department

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on return from deputation, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar.

Rai Saheb B. V. Kelkar, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. N. M. Kamte, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., to be Inspector General of Police, Bombay, Presidency, with effect from the 25th May 1936, vice Mr. E. E. Turner, C.S.I., deceased.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., as Deputy Inspector General of Police, with effect from the 25th May 1936, vice Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., confirmed as Inspector General of Police.

Ecclesiatical Department.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Francis Edward Weston Waite to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, on probation, vice the Reverend J. F. W. Ruddell.

Revenue Department

Dr. A. M. Heron, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.I.S.E., Director, Geological Survey of India is granted leave out of India on average pay for four months with effect from the 30th July 1936 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dr. C. S. Fox, M.I.Min.E., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Director, during the absence on leave of Dr. Heron.

Finance Department

Mr. D. D. Ranade, an Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has on return from leave, been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 18th June 1936.

Mr. P. C. Padhi, an Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service has been posted as an Assistant Accountant General in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 18th June 193.6.

Educational Department

Rao Bahadur V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual struction Bombay Presidency, is granted further leave on half average pay for sixteen months and fourteen days, with effect from 2nd August 1936, preparatory to retirement.

The appointment of Mr. N. S. Ullal as officiating Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction Bombay Presidency, is continued.

DOCKERS OBJECT TO NEW SARANG

The Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union writes:—

There is great discontent among the workers employed for loading and unloading the Basra Mail, because of the appointment of a Pathan Sarang who has been inimical to the workers, particularly Hindustani men.

Most of the workers effected have been working under one Bania Sarang in the company of Ardeshir Bomanji Cursetji for the last 25 years. There are nine Tandels each under whom 8 to 10 workers are employed as hutchmen. Since four and a half years, Bania Sarang has been ill and as the responsibility automatically devolved upon Ramzai Sarang, senior of the Tandels, he has been discharging his duties as Sarang satisfactorily.

Suddenly on the 3rd instant he has been degraded to ordinary Tandel's post and Ghulam Khan has been appointed as Sarang. The discontent is spreading to the other departments, particularly among the Hindustanis. The Bombay Dock Workers' Union has taken the case in hand. The motive behind the appointment of Gulam Khan is to remove one by one the Tandels by replacing them by Pathan Tandels who will get cheap labour from Frontiers.

Executive Meeting

An extraordinary Executive Committee meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union will be held on (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to consider the situation arising out of the appointment of Gulam Khan as Sarang over the workers of Basra Mail and take decision to find ways and means to redress the workers' grievances.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A New School

With the opening of the Ismail Beg Mohamed High School, a much-needed addition has been made to educational facilities available for Muslim boys and girls in the city. The school, which is to be run on the most modern lines, is housed in a commodious new building on the junction of Mohamed Ali Road and Pydhonie, in the very heart of the Muslim quarter of the city.

The school has been named after the late Seth Ismail Beg Mohamed, a well-known Memon merchant, who died some years ago, leaving a trust of Rs. 6 lakhs for the education of the Musalmans. Mr. Aboobaker Beg Mohamed, the nephew of the donor, who is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the fund, is responsible for carrying out and completing the scheme.

The school building, built on the most upto-date lines with commodious lecture rooms, an assembly hall with provision for a cinema and radio, will accommodate 350 pupils at present but on the completion of a new wing under construction the accommodation will be almost doubled.

The institution, besides providing the usual instruction upto Matriculation, will aim more at building up a healthy academic atmosphere and traditions. Social efficiency will be sought more than mere book-reading and extra-tutorial activities such as scouting, debating society, games and physical culture will be encouraged.

A qualified staff has started working with Mr. S. Himmat Ali as Principal and Mr. A. R. Dawood as Vice-Principal. Two European women-teachers have been employed to teach English.

Bombay Literacy Association

The Constitution of the Bombay City Literacy Association which was started by Mr. K. F. Nariman has been recently approved of by the Municipal Corporation. Mr. K. F. Nariman will be the President of the Association and the members of the Association will consist of those selected at the public meeting held at the Corporation Hall on 18th March 1936 and those who will be from time to time co-opted by them under the powers given at that meeting. A meeting of the Association will be held once a year, as fixed by the President. A grant of Rs. 5,000 will be given by the Schools Committee to the Association. No class for adults will be paid any grant if the average attendance in such class in any month is less than 5. A grant of annas eight per month for each adult will be awarded. The curriculum will be framed by the Association and each adult shall be supplied with books, slates, etc., for receiving instruction.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Rajen Babu And Sardar Patel To Speak In "C" Ward To-day

The Secretary of the "C" Ward Congress Committee writes:—
Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day Friday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Malai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Babu Rajendra Prasad will address the public on the subject 'Work Before Us'. Loud speakers will be arranged.
Ward volunteers are requested to come to the meeting place in time.

Appeal For "Matric Fund Day"

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee write:—
The "Matric Fund Day" has been announced for to-morrow, (Saturday).
Owing to Valana or Settlement day coinciding with the Matric Fund Day in the Share Bazar and other business places, it has been fixed that a number of volunteers will attend at these bazars also to-day (Friday) Businessmen are requested to give their quota towards the Fund with their proverbial generosity.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936

THE WOMEN'S CAUSE

The orthodox opposition engineered in Bombay and some other places against certain Bills which seek to improve the status of women is indicative of the fact that the women's cause has progressed far enough to rouse the orthodox people out of their normal passivity. And the progress is due in no small measure to the agitation carried on by women themselves all over the country and in various directions. Those who have any doubt about this will find ample proof of women's achievements in the Report of the Tenth Session of the All-India Women's Conference, held at Trivandrum during the last Christmas week. The Report, which is beautifully printed and got up, costs only Rs. 1|8, including postage and can be had from the Hon. Organising Secretary, Gilchrist Gardens, Chetput, Madras. It contains in its 260 quarto sized pages much instructive matter about women's progress, particularly about the work of the Conference during the last ten years of its existence. The Conference is one of the best organised bodies in the country and now possesses about eighty constituent and subconstituent bodies attached to it and spread all over the country. Its workers number several hundreds and include highly educated women drawn from all communities and classes.

Creditable Record

The Report but meagrely records the work done by the Conference in various spheres, such as promoting compulsory education and compulsory medical examination of school children, agitation against child marriages and for the removal of women's legal disabilities, rural reconstruction, Harijan work, temperance, encouraging indigenous industries, suppression of traffic in women and children, child welfare and maternity work, birth control, and agitation for a wide franchise for women. It may be readily admitted that the agitation carried on by the Conference has fairly impressed a number of local bodies, Government and the public in general. And that very agitation is responsible to a large extent for some social reform legislation in the Central and Provincial legislatures and for the grant of the literacy franchise to women. The Conference can achieve a great deal more if the executive committees of all its constituent and sub-constituent bodies carry on work all the year round, giving effect to the resolutions adopted at its annual sessions. It can also do much by co-operating with other bodies carrying on kindred activities. The Conference is prevented by its Constitution from engaging in party politics but it may "unite on such points as affect women and children." As several constructive activities of the Conference are shared by it in common with the Congress, the two bodies can co-operate to a large extent with regard to these activities.

Spirit Of Self-Reliance

The success of the Conference is, doubtless, due mainly to its spirit of self-reliance. In her presidential address at the last session of the Conference the Maharani of Travancore said: "It is a commonplace that woman's cause is man's and that men and women sink or swim together, but experience has taught us that self-help and organisation are the only methods to secure success as distinguished from mere reliance on generosity or patronage; and this Conference exists for implementing such methods. This is its legitimate function and its raison-d'etre." It must, however, be pointed out at the same time that there are various spheres in which women can achieve but little without the co-operation of men. For instance, in removing their disabilities and generally raising their status through legislation they will have to rely largely on men's support. They can use their vote effectively at the next general elections in securing such support from those who would seek their suffrage. They should refuse to give their votes to candidates who fail to advance women's interests in the legislatures. They will find no political party better fitted to champion their cause than the Congress Party, if its candidates are carefully chosen. Women voters should see to it that only such persons are elected as Congress candidates as pledge themselves to safeguard their rights.

Late Sir Fazli Hussain

With Sir Fazli Hussain's death passes away the most outstanding, if not the ablest, leader of the Punjab. Sir Fazli Hussain began his career as a Nationalist and a Congressman and enjoyed the confidence of all communities in that Province. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, he organised a Unionist Party and became a Minister. As a Minister his administration was vigorous and efficient and he encouraged the development of local self-governing institutions by introducing the element of election and giving non-official chairmen to a large number of municipalities. Though the Muslims formed a majority of population, owing to backwardness in education and other causes, their number in the higher grades of public services was not as large as their population warranted. Sir (Mr. as he was then) Fazli Hussain sought to adjust the proportion by giving more appointments to Muslims. He also sought to give special educational facilities to his coreligionists and to secure for them adequate representation in the local bodies. He was well-intentioned and his policy was not entirely a wrong one but the precipitate manner in which he sought to carry it out evoked opposition and the growing strength of the opposition so embittered him as to transform him into a communalist. When he succeeded Sir Hahomed Habibullah as Education Member of the Government of India, his aggressive and strong personality soon won for him a commanding position in the Viceroy's Cabinet and while he imagined that he was the power which controlled the bureaucracy in reality he increasingly became an instrument for carrying out the latter's policy. He did some good work, specially in regard to the creation of the Indian Medical Council, though the constitution of the latter was not wholly in accordance with popular wishes. But throughout his tenure of office his great talents were used to thwart popular causes. In particular Sir Fazli Hussain used his influence and his power to frustrate the efforts of the Nationalist Muslims towards bringing about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem on the basis of joint electorates. When he ceased to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Cuncil, he seemed to have realized the need for undoing the harm he had done and if he had lived, he would soon have taken his rightful place among the progressive forces in the public life of the country.

The Revised Policy

In his third and last of the series of the Madon Memorial Lectures on "The Working of the Policy of Discriminating Protection" Prof. C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics, showed, with a wealth of facts and figures and arguments, that the present policy is slow in its operation, defective in its method and extremely rigid in its governing principles. "We must move faster", he said, "or soon find ourselves hopelessly in the background: the principles of Protection should, therefore, be revised and a forward policy decided upon." Government seem to have already decided to revise their policy, but in the wrong direction; and the abolition of the Tariff Board is probably an indication of the revised policy. A special feature of the new policy is to flout the views of the legislature, if not to ignore its existence. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who presided over Prof. Vakil's lecture, referring to Government's prompt acceptance and enforcement of the Tariff Board's recommendations in favour of Lancashire, said that "the Legislature had been swept out of the way and that this might as well be a rule under Martial Law in the economic sphere". One wondered, he said finally, what would be the fate of Indian industries under the new Constitution. Much will depend on what Indian businessmen are going to do. The least that they should do is to emulate the example of British businessmen in using political power to the uttermost in safeguarding their interests.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Managing Agency System Defended

(By "LAW.")

II.

The Managing Agency system has recently been subject to a good deal of criticism. This was to be expected, for a period of trade depression leads to a searching of the heart and the disappointed shareholder naturally demands, that, "something should be done." To blame the trade depression or the economic policy of the Government, brings him no relief; for trade depression cares nothing for the disappointment of shareholhers and the economic policy of the Government is complicated and hard, if not impossible, to change. The Managing Agency system is more vulnerable. Managing Agents are at the head of the affairs, and a clamour may be set up for their removal and for the abolition of the whole system which they represent. A good deal of heated rhetoric has thus been directed towards the Managing Agency system and this has prevented a clear understanding of it.

Some Questions

In this article I shall deal with the Managing Agency system not as a subject for denunciation or apology but as an objective fact which simply requires to be understood. When, for instance, I read in a book entitled, "The Indian Companies Act: Case for Amendment," (and to which I shall refer as the Shareholders Association Report), that if such and such a suggestion were adopted it would "also put a healthy check on the unseemly and indiscriminate multiplication of the Managing Agencies," such language is unintelligible to me. The Managing Agency system is a fact in the industrial life of this country and if we find that the Managing Agencies multiply, I do not see that any light is thrown on their multiplication by calling it unseemly and indiscriminate."

What we really want to know is the reason for this multiplication. For this purpoe we shall have to answer some such questions as these: What service does the Managing Agent render to a Company? What service has the system rendered so far? Can it still render service to the industrial development of India or is there a better system which can take its place?

Mistaken Assumption

The Shareholders' Association Report has addressed itself to these questions; but it is assumed throughout its chapter on the Managing Agency system that the "raison d'etre" for the existence of the Managing Agent is the financial assistance which he renders to the Company. The assumption is mistaken, for it overlooks a most important consideration even from the point of view of the shareholder himself. It is true that the Managing Agent is selected for the financial assistance which he can render; but equally is he selected for his business ability He has a large stake in the company, and he is paid by results, and both of these are a sure stimulus to his enterprise. It is for this reason that people believe that their capital would yield a better return if entrusted to such a man as opposed to a paid director, or a board of directors. This belief may be right or wrong, but it exists. The Shareholders' Association Report speaks of a "respectable firm" having been appointed as managing Agents of the Indian Bleaching Company and the Tariff Board speak of the difficulty of obtaining funds" even where a firm is started under the auspices of a *reputed managing agen.*" (italics mine) If these phrases mean anything, they mean that people do not put their faith merely in a rich man who desires to float a company as its Managing Agent, but they require that he should be a man with a *reputation* for business ability, whose business methods command *respect.* These are the services which a Managing Agent renders to a company.

These services have given to India all the great industries which she possesses to-day: steel, cement, jute, textiles, sugar, hydro-electric

(Continued on Page 12.)

EAST AND WEST

Rights Of The Arabs

By ARTHUR FIELD

LONDON, June 24.
(By Air Mail).

To all who are concerned about the maintenance of the best possible relations with our vast Muslim empire, the House of Commons debate on Palestine must have been a lamentable affair. Irrelevancies abounded, like the denial by the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, that "Lawrence of Arabia" became a Muslim. What would have been more to the point would have been a denial that Lawrence believed the Arabs would be emancipated, not enslaved to Jews; and that he assured the Arabs that their hopes would be realised. In passing, it may be remarked that, if Lawrence was not converted to the Muslim faith, the late Marmaduke Pickthall certainly was, despite his having been first sent into Egypt and Syria as a British secret service man. Far from regarding the Arabs' mentality as "impossible," or impressed by "foreign influences," he learned to love them, and stoutly defended them.

Labour's Strange Attitude

Never was there a time when we could have less sustained the loss of Mr. Pickthall by death. He could have brought reason and appreciation to many of those now exhibiting prejudice and meanness. He had little hope of convincing the Labour Party, for an anti-Muslim, narrow Christianity seems (most unaccountably) to have been adopted as the imperial interpretation of Socialism. Mr. Pickthall had arranged to start a pro-Arab Palestinian movement on his return to London in June, a return which was, alas! frustrated by his untimely death.

Writing about the preparations for this movement, our departed colleague wrote me: "Help and justice will only come from the two extremes, the Extreme Left or the Extreme Right. All standing between are hopeless."

It is rather extraordinary that, in the Commons debate, the only undiluted demands for sympathetic and favourable consideration of the Arab plaint came from the one Communist member and from pronounced Tories.

Abuse Of Statistics

A poor bit of work was the speech of Mr. T. Williams, bearer of the Labour Party's torch of freedom and internationalism in the Don Valley. He said the Arabs had over six million acres of land, while the Palestine Jews had only about 300,000. This intelligent use of statistics is arrived at by the following method, which should be studied by statisticians:—There are supposed to be 10,000 square miles in Palestine; that means 6,400,000 acres. The registered holdings of Jews account for 300,000. Therefore the Arabs have over six million. What an eminent traveller described as "the parched plains, scorched mountain-passes, rocks, wilderness, dust, prickly pears, flies and fleas" of Palestine are all at the disposal of the Arab nation. Even the delightful trees, the cool streams, the ruined shady cemeteries, the shrines, ruins, and scenes of ancient history, would all have to be removed to get at the total acreage alleged. The Dead Sea is part of the "over six million acres," and certainly the Arabs will not be allowed to own any of that. It is too much to hope that this gentleman has heard of a recent proposal, that the Jews should be allotted all the lowlands and the Arabs sent to the hills or that the Arabs repudiated the proposal on the ground that only parts of the entire country were capable of sustaining growth and life. One will soon perceive that the parts most favourable for the "marvellous Jewish enterprise and expansion" have been bought from absentee Muslim landlords, who were as little concerned with the interests of the peasants as were the absentee landlords of Ireland. The retort of our Jewish friends is that "The Jews paid for every inch of land they acquired." That is no answer to the Orientals' maxim that "A landless peasant is a slave."

Ireland's Example

Nor is it an answer to the fact that continuous and stimulated immigration of European and American Jews has proceeded to the degree that it is a question of but a short period before the "poor harmless Jewish minority" is a physical majority. If that time should be allowed to come, we shall see what quick work the Zionists will make of "their only wanting a Home." It will be the "right of the majority," which will be applauded by the Labour Party, no doubt,—but which is strangely boycotted at the present stage of affairs.

What we get from the "Socialists," as the Conservative Press calls them (though they prefer the non-committal label of "Labour," is a firm support of Law and Order. Mr. Morrison promises that the "Opposition" will support the Government in restoring Law and Order, by abrogating law and introducing the time-honoured weapons of coercion, as in Ireland, not so very long ago. Yet Ireland is to-day a Free State; and it is to be doubted that any Ormsby-Gore-Morrison remedy for national discontent and despair will be more successful than such crude contempt of justice was in our other imperial experiment, Ireland.

At least the Arabs have pro-

(Continued on page 11).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The air mail report forecasting a settlement of the Anglo-Irish question has not yet been confirmed, but we would not be surprised at all if it turned out to be true. According to the report, the British Government have conceded all the demands of Mr. de Valera, including the abolition of the annuity and the post of the Governor-General, whose authority was nominal but whose status implied constitutional subordination to Great Britain. The internal sovereignty of the Irish Free State "vis-a-vis" Great Britain is, therefore, complete. In return, Mr. de Valera is reported to have agreed to a defence pact with Great Britain. It is here that a complication is introduced in the position. An agreement to establish aerodromes, war factories and so on in the Irish Free State is intelligible in the event of a war in which both Britain and Ireland are belligerents on the same side But how does it affect Ireland's right—conceded in the Statute of Westminster itself—to remain neutral should she so desire? The agreement seems to commit Ireland to assist Britain in any case. If that is so, it militates against the very basis of Mr. de Valera's professions regarding the Independence of his country.

BELLICOSE JAPAN.

The improper attitude of Japanese officials in the course of the recent enquiry into the death of a Japanese officer at Peking and the detention of an Indian resident in contravention of international understanding, which were the subject of representations made by the British Ambassador in Tokyo, are but indications of the aggressive and dangerously defiant spirit of the Japanese imperialists. Militant nationalism, carefully nurtured by jingoes and chauvinists, must necessarily find expression in such calculated insults to other nations. The Japanese have consistently shown a complete disregard of international conventions, the repeated spoliation of China in the face of universal protest being the outstanding example. The recent incidents should serve as a warning to those in Britain and elsewhere who are never tired of boosting bellicose Japan. The Japanese imperialists, too, had better beware, lest, intoxicated with their exploits in China, they overstep the limit and land themselves into a conflict with a great Power of the West. Great Britain and impoverished China, they would find, are two entirely different propositions.

THE WINNING SLOGAN

In the course of a talk to the 'Associated Press' Sardar Vallabhbhai, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, made it clear that the Congress would contest, not only the general constituency seats, but also the special ones, wherever possible, including those for special electorates That is the only way to make the Congress policy of capturing the legislatures a reality and a complete success. Of course, care should be taken in contesting communal seats not to aggravate communal prejudices. The best way to do this is to formulate such a clear detailed election programme as would safeguard the economic and political interests of the poor of all communities. The President's slogan, that Congress is 'of the masses and for the masses', will be the winning slogan, provided it is coupled with real service of the people.

ALREADY!

It was announced only two days ago that Aden would be administered by the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April 1937, and the announcement was coupled with an assurance that Indian interests there would be duly safeguarded and that there would be as little dislocation as possible to the existing arrangements. We expressed our profound distrust of such assurances —not without reason. To-day we learn that there may be some difficulty about continuing the freedom from the Customs post on Aden salt which it enjoys as product of Indian industry under Indian control. So long as the industry remains wholly or predominantly under Indians' control, it will be more honest and more decent to continue the measure of protection it now enjoys. But there is every possibility of the interests of Liverpool salt receiving first consideration.

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE."

Quite the most interesting article in the current issue (June 1st) of the "People's Tribune" is 'The Sincerity of Army Catharsis in Japan' by 'Daruma.' A critical analysis is made here of events immediately preceding and following the February 26 "Incident" in Japan, when certain military officers ran amok and indulged in an orgy of murder. "China appeals to Japan's good Faith" is a summary of a speech delivered by general Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The General earnestly pleads for a Sino-Japanese understanding. 'We have never contemplated the possibilities of political alliances, nor have we made the least attempt to play-off distant Powers against neighbouring countries," is the assurance given by the Chinese Foreign Minister. The biographical sketch of Hu Han-Min, Statsman, Soldier and Scholar, who died recently, makes very interesting reading. The usual editorial contributions and features make up an excellent number.

"Gujaratis And Baroda Services"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondents "Disinterested" and "Revelation" have done a great service in bringing into light some defects in the Baroda Services. I cannot but congratulate your nationalist daily for giving their views proper publication.

Though Baroda has at its head a most enlightened Prince and a sympathetic and intelligent Dewan, due to some inherent defects in the organisation of Services the people remain dissatisfied in spite of liberal-mindedness of their ruler. The higher posts are held by outsiders with "come-in-and-go-out" mentality and they care very little for public opinion. The present political crisis is the natural outcome of the conflict between the "settle-in" and "go-out" mentalities, and if the good name of the State is to be maintained the "go-out" mentality shall have to be considerably weakened. It is not a question of 'Gujaratis v. Marathas,' but it is a question of 'Barodians v. the Rest.' No one would object if one or few properly qualified outsiders are in the services. On the contrary one would welcome it as an healthy element. Gujaratis constitute a major portion of the whole population and naturally they feel dissatisfied when outsiders are employed at the expense of properly qualified Gujaratis. It is a pity that no great interest is shown by the Prajamandal—the foremost organisation in the State—in this question which affects the well-being of the people.

I hope and trust that His Highness as well as H. E. the Dewan-Saheb will handle this important question sympathetically and set right the legitimate grievance of the people by organising open competitive examinations. The Prajamandal would also do well to organise public opinion and agitate till the things are set right.—Yours etc.,

"OBSERVER."

作壁上觀

WITHOUT COMMENT—

One of the chief causes of the slow progress of Indianisation in the Army, which impatient critics of the policy adopted by the military authorities ignore, is the paucity of suitable recruits. The other day, the military authorities bewailed the lack of suitable Indian recruits for the Indian Army Veterinary Corps, and now they sing the same dismal dirge in the case of the Indian Air Force.

—Anglo-Indian Paper.

* * * *

To increase its membership the European Association proposes to hold a smoking concert which would be open to both men and women.

The Liberal Federation should follow suit. It will be both symbolical and a good imitation.

* * * *

According to Dr. Lohia of the A.I.C.C., the present Viceroy is supposed by his apologists "to care more for the principles of Lord Irwin than of Lord Willingdon."

And most for the practice of both.

* * * *

Mr. K M. Munshi insists that Congress alone is capable of disciplined action.

Mr. Jinnah ought to issue a statement indignantly contradicting this.

* * * *

A question was asked in Parliament whether Mr. Butler could conceive of any justification for keeping a prisoner (one Paramanand sentenced to life imprisonment in the Punjab) in prison for over 21 years.

Mr. Butler, of course, delivered himself of a specious rigmarole instead of giving the simple and direct answer; 'British Justice.'

* * * *

MENTAL DISORDERS IN INDIA
Need For Research

—Anglo India.

But a beginning will not be made with communal troubles.

* * * *

"Heavy supplementary estimates for the Navy, Army and Air Force" have been issued by the British Government.

Baldwin, Eden and company buried or sowed at Geneva yesterday. The tax-payer is reaping to-day and every one, man, woman, boy, girl, child and infant will reap to-morrow.

There will be no day after to-morrow.

* * * *

"Unknown assailants, said to be wearing European clothes, fired revolver shots at two Arabs . . ." —Reuter.

How clever, isn't it? Perhaps they were themselves Arabs disguised in European clothes.

But you will never find good old Reuter reporting that unknown assailants, "said to be wearing Arab clothes" fired revolver shots at two Jews.

* * * *

"Celebrations are taking place this week of the centenary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain" says a B.O.W.

It's not known whether Mr. Baldwin will participate or celebrate the event privately, murmuring through the silent hours of the night "If Joe had not been born, there wouldn't have been any Nevile or Austen to give me insomnia."

* * * *

HIGH-HANDED ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE

Indian Merchant And Family Thrown Into Prison.

—Headlines.

We are, however, very glad and grateful to note that "our" Ambassador at Tokyo has refrained from asking for any compensation or even an apology.

* * * *

We are glad that the Soviet steamer "Cima" has been refloated and it has sailed for Petropavlosvsk. But couldn't the Russians, who have so many marvellous triumphs to their credit, try to revolutionise the names of persons and places under, say, a five-year plan?

Petropavlosvk! Phew!! Why, even Madras will envy Russia!!!

* * * *

The young man had proposed, but she was a little dubious about accepting him.

"He's very irreligious", she said, discussing the matter with her mother.

"He doesn't even believe in hell."

"Well, go ahead and marry him," cut in her father. "He'll soon find out that he was wrong!"

143 Persons Perish—Cattle Dying Everywhere In U. S.

Crop Losses Estimated To Exceed £60,000,000 Due To Terrible Drought

NEW YORK, July 9.

One hundred and forty-three persons have now perished in a terrible heat wave in Middle West. Cattle are dying everywhere.

It is estimated that crop losses exceed £60,000,000.

Ninety per cent of the farmers in the North Dakota are ruined by plague, grasshoppers adding to their plight.

FOREST FIRES HAVOC

A cable from Kansas says:—Serious forest fires are raging in Wyoming. Over 120,000 families in the affected areas are receiving financial assistance.

In the meanwhile, the latest weather forecast reads fair, continued warm.—Reuter.

DROUGHT DEATH ROLL

CHICAGO, July 8.

The drought deathroll is now 72. Temperatures touching 120 still continue.

Forest fires, started by lightning are raging in Wyoming and Montana.—Reuter.

AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY CO. (BELGAUM)

Reply To Shareholders' Association

The Managing Director of the Amalgamated Electricity Company (Belgaum), Limited, writes with reference to the criticism of the prospectus of the company made by the Committee of the Shareholders' Association and published in "The Chronicle":—

It is extremely regrettable that in a responsible paper like yours a most offensive statement issued by Shareholders' Association should have been published against us, without knowing the other side of the shield and giving us an opportunity to explain or answer the various unfounded and untenable allegations and aspersions made therein against us. If you will kindly again refer to the Prospectus of the above Company you will find that most detailed figures and facts have been given therein regarding the progress, working and prospects of the concerns which have been amalgamated into the above Company, and every material and salient fact and feature concerning each of the undertakings has been given therein.

It is alleged that we have made a "staggering" profit of Rs. 4,25,000 on the whole venture. We do not know of any code of law or business morality which forbids a person from making whatever legitimate profit he likes on a particular business transaction in the open market. As admitted by our "well-wishers" themselves, we have clearly and openly stated in the Prospectus itself the amount of profit we are making on the transaction, and if in spite of this, shrewd and calculating investors have been kind enough to so overwhelm us with applications for shares of the Company that we had to close the subscription list about a week earlier than originally contemplated, we leave it to you to consider whether it were the profits that were "staggering" or whether the high dividends expected to be earned by the subscribers on their investments in the above Company are "staggering".

Whilst we are on this question of dividends, we may state that we are ourselves so confident of the bright prospects of the Company, that we have agreed with the Company that we shall not charge any commission whatsoever in any year during which the Company shall not declare a dividend of at least 5 per cent on the ordinary shares.

PURCHASE PRICE

We may further point out that the purchase price of Rs. 12,00,000 was arrived at on the basis of the last year's profits without even taking into consideration the profits on two big contracts, the benefit of which will be obtained for the first time during the very first year of the working of the Company. The profits estimated from these two contracts will come to about Rs. 20,000. If these profits were also taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the valuation of the concerns the sale price would have been increased by about Rs. 3,00,000 but we have given the benefit of the above increased profits to the Shareholders. Moreover, unlike some other such Electrical Concerns, we have not charged to the Company a single pie as consideration for the transfer of the valuable Licenses held by the above three concerns to the Company. In this connection we have only to give the examples of the promoters of certain well-known Electrical Concerns in the Bombay Presidency, who have charged at least Rs. 2,00,000 as promoters consideration for the transfer of their respective Licenses to the Companies formed by them. Further, only about an year ago, we had an offer from a well-known firm in Electrical business in the city for the purchase of the undertaking of The Belgaum Electricity Company, Limited alone at a nett profit of Rs. 1,92,000. This offer was made to us when the Belgaum Electricity Co., Ltd., was earning a considerably lesser amount than what it is earning to-day. We had then refused to accept the said offer even though we were informed that the offerors were willing to increase their offer to a fairly higher figure.

"STAGGERING" PROFIT.

In this connection, it will also not be out of place to cite the instance of the Sholapur Electric Undertaking, which was recently to be sold off and in which the representatives of the Bombay Shareholders' Association played an active part. This undertaking was said to yield a nett income of about Rs. 55,000 only and the capital value whereof appeared to be Rs. 4,25,000. The owners of this concern with approval of the representatives of the Shareholders' Association were about to sell the same for a price of Rs. 6,70,000 as a going concern (that is to say, after making a "staggering" profit of nearly 57 per cent.) although a much higher offer of Rs. 7,20,000 for the purchase of the same was before them. This offer was even ultimately raised to Rs. 7,70,000, but the same was not accepted. If it had been accepted a "staggering" profit of Rs. 3,45,000, i.e. of 81 per cent. would have been made on a concern whose capital value was Rs. 4,25,000 only. The fact that even an offer of such "staggering" profits were rejected shows what high value is put on electric concerns.

Under the circumstances, it is for the public to judge whether the profit of Rs. 4,25,000 made after three years' labour and spadework on a concern on which a capital expenditure of about Rs. 7,75,000 was incurred and which yields a nett income of about Rs. 72,000 (with prospects of yielding a further nett income of Rs. 20,000 in the very first year and much larger incomes in subsequent years) is a "staggering" profit or not.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

It is further alleged that no audited accounts were placed before the public to enable prospective investors to judge whether the assets have been bought for a reasonable amount or not. To this, in the first place we have to state that in view of the fact that the assets of the three private limited companies, which constitute the merger of the above company, having to be transferred to the company as at 30th June, 1936, it was impossible in the nature of things to have the accounts of the same audited, whilst the prospectus was under preparation. In the second place, the figures of expenditure incurred by the three concerns in respect of their undertakings were taken on the basis of the audited accounts thereof for the year ending 31st March, 1935, with the addition of such further expenditure incurred in respect thereof since then as could be verified from the books of the above three companies kept in the ordinary course of business.

We do not wish to deal with other unfounded allegations and insinuations made against us, because in spite of the great outcry and scare raised against us by our "well-wishers," the shares of the company have been subscribed to an overwhelming extent, which amply bespeaks the faith and confidence the public has been kind enough to repose in us and in the success and prospects of our concern. Please note that we shall not indulge into any further controversy in the Press on this subject and so far as we are concerned this correspondence will cease here.

ROCKFELLER CELEBRATES 97th BIRTHDAY

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, July 8.

"I know I will live to be a hundred just as I said several years ago," declared Mr. John D. Rockfeller who is celebrating to-day his 97th birthday.

Mr. Rockfeller rose early and went for a short stroll during the morning and, after lunch, watched the start of a golf match. He then visited old friends in a motorcar.

HIS "UNDYING" AMBITION!

JOHN D. ROCKFELLER, who celebrated his 97th birthday, expects to live up to 100.

An enormous birthday cake with 97 candles will be a feature of the birthday supper to be attended by members of the second and third generations of the Rockfellers.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT AND ABLE CITIZEN

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Bombay Nationalist Muslim said:—

"It is a great pity that Sir Fazli should have passed away at this critical moment in India's history. He had just dossed his official armour and had launched upon his new non-official career. The fact that he wanted to lead a non-sectarian party in the Punjab was a most hopeful event in the history of that unfortunate province which is turn up by communal rivalries and jealousies. I felt certain that his example in setting his face against the formation of communal parties would have had a very healthy effect upon communal politics generaly in India. I think we have lost a very orilliant and a very able citizen.

GLOOM IN SIMLA

SIMLA, July 9.

The news of Sir Fazli Hussain's death spread in Simla within five minutes of the tragic event in Lahore. It has cast a gloom in the summer capital, where it is regarded as marking the removal from India's political life a striking personality.

He is described as in fact the most successful politician of the post-war period, with few equals in political experience and sagacity.

The Government of India quarters mourn in him the loss of a national leader, while the Punjab Government circles are grieved because Sir Fazli was looked upon, not only as the first Chief Minister of the Province, but perhaps the only person, who could rally enough following to give the province a stable and progressive administration.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi on hearing the news declared it was a national loss and that sums up the feeling in Simla.—A.P.

FAZLI HUSSAIN DEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

passed the I. C. S. examination is in England.—A.P.

Life Sketch

The death of Sir Mian Fazli Hussain removes from the stage of Indian politics a romantic, interesting and brilliant figure. Born in June 1877, he had had his education at Cambridge and called to Bar from the Gray's Inn. On his return to India in 1901 he started practice at Sialkot and four years later joined the Punjab High Court Bar. He soon made his mark and was elected President of the Bar Association. But he was not destined to continue in the legal profession and reap the laurels of the bench. He interested himself in educational questions and in 1907 exchanged his barrister's gown for that of the Principal's chair in the Islamia College. He was first elected to the Punjab Legislative Council in 1917. He presided over the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in 1922.

Mian Fazli Hussain was as ambitious as he was brilliant. He was an astute politician and was known for his acute intellect. The introduction of the Montford Reforms had brought new opportunities for those who looked for high positions. He was among the formers of the Muslim League (1905). He was also a member of the Indian National Congress.

FAZLI-NIZAMI COMBINATION

He had great organising ability and the penetrating eye of the successful politician. He found that mere Government patronage without mass backing would lead him nowhere. In Khwaja Hassan Nizami he found a great collaborator. An able publicist, almost unrivalled as propagandist, Hassan Nizami wielded his pen and his Muslim fervour in creating support to the "Fazli School" of politics. It is the Fazli-Nizami combination that has developed Muslim politics and oponion in the Punjab which had reactions all over the country. The success of this combination could be gauged from the fact that Mian Fazli was thrice elected to the Punjab Legislature in succession. He soon gained in strength and prestige so much so that there was hardly one who could challenge his authority. No wonder, then, that he was chosen for Ministerial offices in the Punjab.

It was Lala Lajpat Rai who once said that "politics was a game of chess." And Mian Fazli was master-player of this game. Clever in intrigue and able as an administrator, he soon earned reputation as the "king-maker."

He made numerous friends. It is no mean tribute to his suavity and sagacity that he could get a Congress leader of the reputation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to be a member of the delegation he led to South Africa in 1932.

Sir Fazli Hussain was a temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1929 and on his return from South Africa he was made a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. His principal achievement was the establishment of the Indian Medical Council. He had just retired from his official career and had launched on the non-official one. He returned to Punjab to reorganise the Unionist Party, which he had founded at the time of the beginning of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. But on the appointment of Sir Feroze-Khan as High Commissioner for India, he once again became a Minister of the Punjab Government last month. His last public act was to refuse to join the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. He made departure from his communalist politics by organising the Punjab Agriculturist Party, a non-sectarian body, to fight the ensuing provincial elections. Whatever the ideological basis of this new transformation, if he had been given a longer lease of life, India might yet have seen a different Fazli Hussain from the one she had known.

IF FATE HAD PERMITTED . . . ?

Bhulabhai On Late Sir Fazli Hussain

On the news of the death of Sir Fazli Hussain being communicated to him, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly said:—

"Though he was recognised as the first and foremost Mussalman in India, if fate had permitted and given longer life, I had every confidence after my conversations with him in Delhi that he would have developed into a great nationalist and a great national asset."

SANSKRIT SCHOLAR DEAD

LONDON, July 9.

The death has occurred of Major George Harry Rooke, the Sanskrit Scholar.—Reuter.

DANZIG SITUATION QUIET

LONDON, July 8.

"The Danzig situation is quiescent since Greiser's return" though there is little doubt that Britain continues to take a serious view of the position.

Further details, received in London, "regarding the meeting of Mr. Newton, British Minister in Berlin, with Wilhemstrsse official Herr Dieckhoff," indicates that the latter gave an assurance that Germany would do nothing that could be interpreted as a direct interference in the affairs of the Danzig notwithstanding the fact that he expressed dissatisfaction with the present Danzig regime.—Reuter.

AMARNATH IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1)

will place all facts leading to the incident before the Board and he expects that justice would be done to him. It would do no good to Amarnath himself, if the crowd merely wanted to lionise him." At this stage Frank Tarrant appeared and told Mr. D'Mello. "You did a good piece of work." D'Mello avoided Mr. Tarrant's glance and said that Amarnath was looking quite fit.

Asked when and where Amarnath would be going, Mr. De Mello said that he might go by the night's Frontier Mail. One suggested "Watch all the stations" and Mr. De Mello put in "Watch the airways and motorways too" Mr. De Mello, however, told the pressmen that Amarnath would continue to play cricket for India and this incident would not end his career in Indian cricket. Asked about Amarnath's being sent back to England, the Secretary of the Board said that he did not think that that was possible.

By this time, a huge crowd had collected around Mr. De Mello whose car was immediately surrounded by the crowd which began to shout. "Shame, shame." Police sergeants had to help the car proceed on its way without any untoward incident.

"HUNT" FOR AMARNATH.

"Where have they taken Amarnath?" was the question on everyone's lips. Crowds began to move towards the Victoria Terminus and the Central Station. Parties of journalists started their hunt for Amarnath. All the known places where Amarnath would possibly go were visited, to no effect. The authorities at Taj Mahal Hotel said "We do not know anything about Amarnath." After about two and half hours' search Mr. De Mello was spotted taking dinner at the Brandon's and he was at last persuaded to tell the pressmen that Amarnath was resting at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The Hotel authorities had been instructed not to tell anyone that he was there.

A party of journalists went to the Taj Mahal Hotel late at night when Mr. De Mello arranged to get an interview to the pressmen. Mr. De Mello himself had to go and bring Amarnath to his room. Amarnath was cheerful, though the effects of mental worry were still visible. The "Chronicle" representative greeted him and handed him several telegrams addressed to him, that had come to the "Chronicle" office.

After a few minutes' chat about his voyage and about some of the incidents in England Amarnath gave the interview to the "Chronicle" representative:

DECISION AFTER TOUR.

The "Chronicle" gathers on reliable authority that though Amarnath would be placing all the facts before the Board of Cricket Control in India within a few days, no decision in the matter will be taken by the Board, before the Indian Tour in England is completed. It is stated that any decision in the matter, while the tour is in progress, would further complicate matters.

If, after the tour, the Cricket Board does not arrive at an amicable settlement of the whole "unfortunate" affair, then it is stated that the matter would be referred to an impartial tribunal for decision. In this connection, the name of Prince Duleepsinghji is suggested as the most probable Chairman of the Tribunal in view of his international status in cricket.

It is also held in certain quarters that the Cricket Board would not be the proper body to take a thorough investigation should be those very persons who voted for the present Captain and Manager would uphold the action of the Captain and Manager.

In the interest of the future of Indian cricket, it is suggested that a thorough investigation should be made without fear or favour and all facts brought to light. It is suggested that certain high personages have been responsible for the bungle and it was essential for the prestige of Indian cricket that their ways should be exposed.

Howrah Bridge Contract

Great Blow To Indian Steel Industry

Indigenous Tender Ought To Have Been Accepted With Feasible Modifications

...(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESEN TATIVE.)

"India's prestige would be considerably impaired, if the tender of the Indian combine (Messrs. Burn, Braithwaite and Jessop) were rejected, for the construction of the new Howrah Bridge," is the opinion expressed in important business circles in the city, on the report that the Howrah Bridge Commissioners have decided to recommend the tender of the Cleveland Bridge Engineering Company for acceptance by the Government of Bengal.

If the Indian Combine's tender were accepted, there was every chance that all the steel employed in the construction of the Bridge would be purely Indian steel.

But the decision of the Commissioners, if accepted by the Government would render the whole position uncertain, and none could say, how much of Indian steel, if at all, would be utilised for the purpose. This is an indirect blow to the Indian steel industry, which had great possibilities of receiving a fillip in this connection. Such gigantic undertakings would not occur oftener than once in a generation or two.

BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS' DUTY

It may be recalled that the Bridge Commissioners agreed to refer to independent experts the questions of a lighter roadway and of shorter spans for the Bridge besides the question of mass and pile foundations.

Sir George Humphreys, the consulting Engineer in London, gave his verdict against the suitability of mass and pile foundations for the Bridge.

But what are the opinions expressed by the experts on the other two questions? The Howrah Bridge Commissioners owe it a duty to the public to inform them what the views of the experts are in this regard.

DR. FREEMAN'S DESIGN.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the design presented by the Indian Combine was prepared by no less an engineer than Dr. Freeman of international reputation, who is at present busy with another design for an important bridge in England. And the difference of Rs. 18 lakhs in their tender is accounted for by the fact that they claim to have a wider knowledge of the conditions in the Hooghly river in different seasons of the year.

AN ABNORMAL ESTIMATE?

The amount of Rs. 18 lakhs may, by itself, appear to be fairly large. But considering the fact that the tender is for about Rs. 232 lakhs, it shows approximately an increase of a little over 7 per cent., over the figures of the Clevelands. Is that estimate in the tender of the Indian Combine abnormal?

In this connection it is interesting to know what the difference in the estiamtes in the tender of the Clevelands and the official estimate is.

But even considering that the difference of Rs. 18 lakhs is rather high, the question is asked, should not the Bridge Commissioners give an opportunity to the Indian Combine to revise their figures?

"SANCTITY OF TENDERS."

This is not considered any violation of the "sanctity of tenders", as in such important instances, the supreme considerations should be the prosperity of the industries affected and the major part of the Rs. 2 crores, which would be retained in this country.

Such an opportunity, in any other, (and instances are not lacking) would be certainly given to that particular national firm, especially when the contract for more than two crores of rupees, is to be given on conditions not the least ridiculous of which runs to the effect that the constructors would "use, if possible and if they can make Reasonable Arrangements steel manufactured and fabricated in India."

WHEN TATAS WERE CONFIDENT

Enquiries show that steel to required specifications is available in this country and it is no secret that at one time, the Tatas were confident of supplying the suitable metal for the construction of the Bridge, entirely.

What will be the attitude of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, in the circumstances? As the contract involves a huge sum of money, the Bengal Government will be unwilling to accept the sole responsibility for finally placing the order with one tendering firm or the other. They will naturally consult the Government of India.

Enquiries show that in the past, it had been repeatedly urged before the members of the Central Government that the Indian Combine deserved encouragement and its tender should be accepted with modifications as might be found feasible.

It was earnestly urged on the Viceroy that considerations of lowest tender alone ought not to weigh with the Government, on an important occasion like the present, and the Indian Combine should be given every facility and opportunity to prove its worth in building the Howrah Bridge,—in fact, the first important bridge that was ever offered to be built by an Indian concern.

Such an action on the part of the Government, it was further represented, would go a long way in offering a much needed stimulus to Indian industry and enterprise in many directions and if this opportunity were denied, it would imply a prolonged delay before a similar occasion could arise, when the Indians would have a chance of taking up the work. The Viceroy, it is understood, gave the usual patient hearing to these and similar representations and there the matter stood.

WHAT WILL GOVT.'S ATTITUDE BE?

Not much enthusiasm is expressed in informed circles, however, regarding the possible attitude of the Government of India who were never known in the past, to have risen to the occasion as the present one.

ARAB SHOT DEAD

Work Of Unknown Assailants Dressed In European Clothes

JERUSALEM, July 9.

The suspension of immigration is proposed in an important memorandum submitted to Sir Arthur Wauchope by 137 Arab senior officials, with an urgent request that it should be transmitted to Major Ormsby-Gore.

The memorandum declares that this is the only solution of the present crisis, and will enable the Royal Commission to set to work.

Unknown assailants, said to be wearing European clothes, fired revolver shots at two Arabs, killing one on the Jaffa-Telaviv border near the spot, where a Jew was murdered on Tuesday.—Reuter.

CEYLON JUDGE FOR TANGANYIKA

LONDON, July 9.

The Honourable Mr. L. C. Dalton, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika.—Reuter.

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Indian News From Here And There

PRAJAMANDAL DISPUTE

Secretary Interviews Dewan

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July, 3.

The General Secretary of the Baroda State Prajamandal met Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar yesterday and discussed the present situation. The Prajamandal authorities are reticent over the talks.

It is learnt that the Revenue Commissioner has replied to the Secretary of Prajamandal expressing his inability to approve the draft submitted by the Prajamandal, in all its details, regarding Mr. Chunilal Shah and the question of land revenue. I am informed by the Prajamandal authorities, that they desire to issue a full statement for clarifying the issues.

The Government have made it clear that they will not countenance any mass agitation regarding the reduction of land revenue either on general scale in the State or in different talukas. The Government have withdrawn notices on the two workers viz., Messrs. Maganbhai Patel and Wamanrao Nikate, as a sequel to the undertaking given by them according to a draft agreed to by both the sides. Therefore the whole matter now rests on the notice of Mr. Chunilal Shah and the question of reduction of land revenue. It is learnt that the Prajamandal is going to call a meeting of the executive committee in a few days to review the whole situation.

IMPROVING C. P.'s CATTLE

Cow Protection Association Takes Lead

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 7.

The C. P. and Berar Cow Protection Association, Nagpur has appointed a sub-committee with Mr. W. R. Puranik, as President to devise ways and means by which the Government and the public can co-operate in the matter of improving C. P.'s cattle wealth.

The Committee will shortly place before the Government suggestions for amendment of forest and other laws so as to make available pasture land in proportion to the needs of the province; development of cattle-breeding farms throughout the province and establishment of a net-work of dairies. A deputation will be shortly waiting on H. E. the Governor and possibly before H. E. the Viceroy, thereafter, to place the views of the Association.

MARRIAGE REFORMS IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)
SAYAJIGAIJ, July 9.

It is understood that the Baroda Government has appointed a committee under the presidentship of the Legal Remembrancer to find out obstacles coming in the way of marriage of one caste with another.

Nanalal Naranlal Gandhi has been appointed for one year as the manager of temples of Beyt in Okhamandal.

Messrs. B. K. Bhate, B. C. Lell, Chandrakant Ghelaparekhwala and Newham became life members of Baroda Olympic Association.

SENSATION IN HIGH COURT

Hyderabad Justice Swoons While Hearing Murder Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, July 8.

A sensation was caused in the Hyderabad High Court this afternoon when Justice Venkat Laksma Reddy suddenly collapsed and swooned while hearing a murder case. Immediately R. S. Naid, a Barrister, and other lawyers who were present in the Court room, rushed to his aid and took him into the chamber and called for medical men for rendering first aid, when Capt. Kailasnath Waghrey, brother of Justice Rai Bishveswer Nath, rushed to the Court and rendered first aid and suggested that he be removed to the nearest hospital. Mr. Mohamed Bhai Registrar of the High Court, took Justice Reddy to the Osmania General Hospital.

He is still in an unconscious state. Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy, former City Police Commissioner and other relatives of Justice Reddy on receipt of information, reached the hospital and made anxious enquiries and were told by the doctors that Justice Reddy was in a bilious condition and required complete rest.

It appears Justice Reddy shouted out the name of his daughter, Miss Leila Reddy, who is at present prosecuting studies in medicine in England, and failed in the fourth year examination, before his collapsing. It is said she wrote to her father intimating her desire to discontinue studies and to return to Hyderabad.

CITY EDITOR REPRIMANDED

High Court's Strictures In Contempt Case

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by the defendants in the suit filed by Damibai, widow of Gangji Sojpal against Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal and others.

The application was to take contempt proceedings against Cooverji Keshavji Shah, the editor, printer and publisher of "Satyaprakash," and "Swadesh."

The plaintiff filed this suit in April 1935 claiming from the defendants maintenance and residence out of certain joint family properties alleged to be in their possession.

The defendants alleged that after the suit was filed, the respondent published an article headed. "A widowed member of a wealthy multi-millionaire family," in which he insinuated that the defendants had deprived the plaintiff of her rights. Subsequently some more articles appeared, two of which were headed. "The cat is coming out of the bag," and "Intoxication of Wealth." In these some more allegations were made against the "mighty Sojpal" who was compared to Aurangzebe.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that here there was no question of scandalising the court. It was well settled that all proceedings in pending suits were privileged and any comments which held up a party to contempt or ridicule in the eyes of the public were prohibited. It would be disastrous to the administration of justice if the investigation of a case was taken out of the hands of the court and entrusted to the public press. The object of contempt proceedings was not to vindicate the dignity of the court, but to see that every one concerned in a case had a fair trial.

In view of the circumstances of this case, his lordship held that the respondent was guilty of contempt of court, but thought that the ends of justice would be met if he severely reprimanded the respondent and imposed on him an injunction against repeating such conduct.

MILL AGENTS ACQUITTED

Sheth Todarmal Samalbechar and Sheth Dahyabhai Shamalbechar, Managing Agents of Sayaji Mills, had filed an appeal in the Sessions Court against the conviction in a defamation case instituted by one Navnitlal Katwala in the Magisterial Court. The lower court had fined both the accused. In the appeal, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Mithabhai Patel, acquitted both the accused.

AHMEDABAD TENANTS' DEMAND

Include "Lower-rent" Item In Assembly Election Programme

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Ahmedabad Tenants' Association, writes:—

It is highly necessary that the hardship of tenants of Ahmedabad should be noticed by the new candidates in the Councils and in the Municipality and by the various bodies which put them forward.

It is a great hardship that the rents have increased five to six times more than before and no facilities are given to the tenants. Under these circumstances dissatisfaction will be increased to a great extent and their demands will have to be satisfied.

Before they declare their wishes the bodies which put the candidates forward should chalk out a line and include this demand in their policy. If not, the present situation shows that those candidates who favour the demands of the tenants will get their votes.

The number of tenants of Ahmedabad is enormously large and they have got their right of voting because they pay rent. But the high rate in the increase of rents is overwhelming.

In the land system, landlords and Jagir-holders can put their tenantry in complexity, so also to the house owners in Ahmedabad. The question can be solved between landlords and tenants themselves but if this fails, it will have to be solved by the aid of legislation. Hence those bodies who want to send their candidates should think before-hand and should declare their policy.

We humbly draw the attention of the bodies concerned and request them to do the needful in the matter.

Towards Brighter Bombay

OPPORTUNITIES THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED

What Our Readers Say

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that you have been stimulating interest in the question of making our city brighter and more healthy and beautiful. The question of clearance of slums calls for the most urgent attention and action. I may mention that during the discussion of the last budget, when there was a surplus of 12 lakhs of rupees, I considered it absolutely necessary in the interest of Bombay tax-payers that the first and fundamental duty of the Corporation was to utilise the money for the clearance of the slums. But, after feeling the pulse of the landlords in the Corporation, I found that my suggestion would be thrown over-board unless some reduction was made in the general tax. Therefore, taking into consideration the interests of the landlords as well as the interests of the poor classes, I moved that 1/2 per cent relief to be given to the landlords and ½ per cent. was to be set aside, viz., Rs. 6 lakhs, towards making Bombay at least 'cleaner' than she was. As apprehended by me the proposal of Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji that the whole 1 per cent be set aside for this worthy cause was thrown out and, to my great surprise, my proposal which I was confident would be carried was also thrown out as even several Councillors who, year in and year out, talk of the poor and suffering humanity, also voted against it. The result was that the landlords were saved a very negligible sum, compared to their income, a saving that made very little difference in their budget. I would suggest that a 3 per cent loan be raised to solve this problem once for all.

The Back Bay Reclamation scheme was ill-conceived. If, instead of reclaiming the Back Bay area and spending crores of rupees and spoiling beautiful shore from Charni Road to Colaba, which was a natural gift given by Nature to our city, which made visitors from abroad exclaim that Bombay was second Naples, the same amount of money had been spent on beautifying the northern part of Bombay and providing for the erection of small villas on the lines of the Cantonment villas as we see done at the Cantonment stations and on schemes for Greater Bombay by taking in Bandra, Santa Cruz and Juhu as one unit, and by removing the two bottle-necks, one at Love Grove and the other at Mahim and by widening the Hornby-Vellard, taking a big strip of land on the Race Course site which belongs to the Bombay Municipality, and by clearing slums and accommodating the inmates thereof somewhere near Worli, Dharavi and Danda, I think Bombay would have taken the foremost rank among the brightest cities in the world. A Harbour Branch Railway from Colaba to Borivli or even a Tube Railway from Church Gate to Colaba or between Colaba to Grant Road would have enhanced her beauty.

Even now if wiser counsels prevail Government should only allow at the New Marine drive small villas in the first row, 30 feet high buildings in the second row, 50 feet high buildings in the third row. The new scheme to allow buildings on the Military ground at Queen's Road 70 feet high will be strongly criticised by those who have love for Bombay.

It is now nearly twenty years since the Municipal authorities have had under consideration the removal of milk stables from the heart of the city and their concentration at one place where strict supervision could be carried out. That should not allow further delay in carrying out the project. Hundreds of children die only due to the supply of bad milk.

People talk of clearing slums where poor and depressed classes live but what about localities where millionaires and multi-millionaires stay? If you, Sir, visit Bhuleshwar area, you will find narrow lanes and filthy houses and surroundings and gullies worse than the wretched slums. This also requires prompt attention.

Sir, I congratulate you on taking up this matter. By thus agitating and creating public opinion I am sure you will be able to bring considerable brightness into the lives of the poor people of this city.—Yours, etc.

BEHRAM N. KARANJIA.
13, Hughes Road July 8.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have carefully perused Mr. A. P. Sabawalla's letter in yours of the 7th inst. on "Towards Brighter Bombay". I endorse every word of the argumen's held forth in his communication.

The Municipal Constitution and the building Rules formulated thereunder do need drastic changes and modification to suit the present trend of new buildings in course of erection. The esthetic side of the new structures is hardly given attention to, apart from the slum appearance to be seen in various quarters now being exploited by builders. An uniformity of artistic design in adjacent buildings should be studiously enforced. Indifference to this is evidenced in the most coveted and aristocratic locality like the Rampart Row and Esplanade Road. This lack of uniformity in design is most deplorable as if those who have the power to sanction the design and lay out lack any esthetic sense.

I was shocked lately to observe on the Sandhurst Road where high class buildings stand, on the public road, I saw most rotten corrugated iron sheets are put up. In Japan, it is publicly notified that no householder or shopkeeper is to exhibit any placard or board or sign which, in the eyes of the Authority, offend esthetically and seem inappropriate. Cannot such a wholesome rule be enforced in Bombay the Beautiful? Leave aside the awakening of the "spiritual conscience" but at any rate awaken the esthetic sense of the people. Many beauty spots of this city have been murdered and ruined by greedy high rate earning builders.

On the clearance of slum areas I do not propose to touch now. But I have seen new buildings costing lakhs so ill-constructed as to give the occupants no respite from seeing their rooms flooded during the rains. Our Executive Engineer of Municipality can have a run of new buildings in Dean and Ramarind Lanes recently put up and see for himself how ill-provided are the rooms against the beating of rains from East and West for want of weather boards and such other devices.

Open spaces and playing grounds for children and the public are a crying need and should be provided to serve as lungs in conjested quarters and allow the free play of sweet atmosphere.

Sir, I hope you will advocate and support with all your strength the views embodied in Mr. Sabawalla's letter.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. S.

"Safety First"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently there were two drowning tragedies at the Kennedy Sea face-three women were washed away by the high sea. The sea during the monsoon near Marine Lines is very rough and stormy and the spot is found to be the most dangerous zone for unwary visitors, who go there for prayers. The authorities concerned should either close up the place or build a slope with a fence railing for people to hold on for support. A mere notice in writing warning the public of the danger does not serve the necessary purpose owing to illiteracy.

Owing to the large public visiting the Marine Lines Reclamation every evening the rush at the Railway crossing, opposite Princess Street is very great and it is very difficult for the watchman and the public to cross the lines without waiting at times for five minutes. The width of the existing wicket-gate should be widened three times its present size for the safety of the children and the public visiting the New Marine Drive or the Railway authorities should construct a new overbridge, or remove one of the two adjoining over bridges, as they are hardly used by the public.

For the guidance of traffic from the Carnac Road, into the Kalbadevi Road, round the Dhobi Talao island a white paint arrow on the road should be drawn so as to obviate the necessity of posting up a traffic regulation Police constable who is found invariably charging the delinquent for breach of One Way Traffic Rule, instead of warning, and guiding the careless driver.

The foot-path next to the Indian Soldiers' Marine Lines Hospital between first Marine Line and Queen's Road is nearly 30 feet wide and is mostly used by beggars and idlers for stretching out their cots or for drying their clothes. The foot-path should be narrowed down and the existing narrow road widened so as to lessen the danger of collision between two cars coming from opposite direction while negotiating the corner.

Bombay should keep alert, and make the City safer for its citizens to live in.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DARUWALA.
Bombay, July 7.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Grievances From Bombay And Poona

Coroner

GOPAL KRISHNA (Bombay) regrets Coroner Athavale's recent reflections on the Gujarati community in connection with Primus stove tragedies. No other community, he says, would have tolerated such repeated insults. He also appeals to the members of the Gujarati community "to go at the root cause of all such evils."

Awake

A. EDALJI BENGALI (Bombay), referring to the recent tragedy on Hornby Vellard, recalls that only a few months ago there was another fatal accident in a similar manner. He wonders why "the authorities concerned should have failed to erect a wall three or four feet high as the Bandra Municipality has done on the Bandra sea face." He hopes that the recurrence of such accidents would wake up the Municipality to the realization of their responsibility.

Regrets

K. R. LADIA (Bombay) also refers to the same fatal accident and regrets that "owing to the indifference of our civic authorities a large toll of human lives is taken each year."

Electricity

MAGANBHAI PATEL (Poona) wants the rate of electricity energy charges in Poona to be drastically reduced. The rates in Bombay, he says, have been reduced while the Poona rates still remain very high although "the productive and purchasing charges of the electric energy in Poona is cheaper than Bombay."

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji And League Parliamentary Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week it was reported in the papers that we were forming a new Muslim Party. This is a fact, and we were at it for about four months. When I say we, I mean some people from Bombay, some from the Central Division, some from the Northern Division and some from the Southern Division all belonging to the Bombay Presidency. Our object was the same as that of Mr. Jinnah —to organise ourselves to adopt advanced views, and, above all, to find ways and means for the uplift of the masses, both of urban and of rural areas.

A very great portion of the Muslim population of the Bombay Presidency, over 20 lakhs, belong to the three Divisions. Northern, Central and Southern, and therefore we intended to give more attention to their interests. It will be readily conceded that so far as these were concerned, they were more in need of organisation because of poverty, lack of education, unemployment and poor return from their land.

Ordinarily when the community is well organised a small organising body may be able to do a good deal, but in the absence of such a position, and until that stage has been reached, we felt that in the first instance we should have a bigger organisation. It cannot also be denied that the democratic spirit all over is gaining ground, and so far as Muslims are concerned, this spirit is inherent in their religion. Therefore, also, we desired to have a bigger organisation. It appeared to us to be of vital importance that the need of every Division and every district therein should have special consideration and attention in view of the fact that the position of the Muslims in the districts is comparatively low.

Having come to these conclusions, we were anxious to find out whether in the organisation which Mr. Jinnah has started, we would be able to have those opportunities, or whether, in the alternative, to form a new party. When Mr. Jinnah invited about 100 people to discuss the formation of the Parliamentary Board, we also decided to meet, and a fairly good number of delegates came down to Bombay from the various districts of the three Divisions.

As we found that Mr. Jinnah was as keen as ourselves for the attainment of our desires, we also attended the meeting at the invitation of Mr. Jinnah, at Muzafarabad Hall, and in relation to the formation of the Presidency Parliamentary Board, all present at the meeting had an opportunity to express their opinion. I am glad to acknowledge that in the Parliamentary Board that has been formed comprising 76 persons with Mr. Jinnah as Chair-

(Continued on Page 12.)

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Plan For New Central European Bloc

MUSSOLINI PREPARES THE WAY

GENEVA (By Air Mail)

According to the diplomatic correspondent of the "Journal Des Nations," it is understood that the plan for a new Central European Bloc is being prepared by Sgr. Mussolini.

The long conversations held sometime ago by Sgr. Suvich with German, Polish and Hungarian Ambassadors in Rome are supposed to have taken place on this subject.

New Goering-Goebbels Fued?

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

It is rumoured that the nomination of General Goering as Economic Dictator of Germany made sometime ago, has caused much unrest among the more radical ranks of the S.S. and arrests have been made. According to the reports gathered by the Berlin correspondent of the "Journal Des Nations," it is understood that from the documents confiscated from these S.S. Men, it was found that the minister Herr Goebbels actively helped the radicals in their revolt against Goering. The general therefore decided to expose the Propaganda Minister before Hitler, but before he could do so Goebbels made an attempt to get hold of the documents which resulted in the further arrests in the very body guard of the Realm leader.

It is reported that Goebbels has threatened to publish these incriminating documents about his opponents in order to counteract Goering.

Free State Election In Autumn

DUBLIN (By Air Mail).

According to the Dublin correspondent of the "Nottingham Guardian," Mr. De Valera is contemplating another election in the Autumn. He is credited with a plan for the constitution of a second chamber of lines which while giving the illusion of safeguard to the section of Irish opinion which wants it, would prevent any practical probability of interference with the policy of Dail.

The correspondent adds that the belief is current in Irish political circles that having made tolerably clean sweep of the treaty by abolishing the oath of allegiance, getting rid of the Senate and burlesquing the governor-generalship. Mr. De Valera is now thinking of making best of both words by trying to harness the domestic republican regime in the Free State with an exterior adhesion to the British Commonwealth. In this and other ways, he aims to placate as wide a circle of political feeling as is possible under the circumstances.

Socialism In France May Influence Great Britain

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"The success of Socialism in France may have great repercussions on the economic structure of Great Britain," writes C. R. Attlee in the "Daily Herald."

"For the average Englishman will interest himself more in the triumph of the new system in Paris than at Moscow.

Two kinds of measures have already been taken in France or will be adopted very soon in that country.

The first of these attempts to raise the standard of living at least to the same level as in the more developed countries. One may even believe that from the point of view of conditions of living, the French workers will soon surpass their comrades across the channel.

The second category of measures, however, is more important as it formulates an attack against the formidable citadel of French capitalism the Banque de France and the Comite des Forges.

Once these proposed measures are voted and adopted, the French people will obtain for the first time complete control of the economic and financial policy of their country, detached from all vested interests.

"Why could not England follow in the footsteps of France?

"Let us imagine for an instant as to what might have passed if the last November elections had resulted in the Labour majority.

"We would have conducted the world towards a policy of peace and prosperity instead of entangling it in war as the so-called 'National' Government appears to be doing.

There would have been important changes in the internal policy of the country. In the same measure as the French Government has attacked immediately the problem of the Bank of France, we would have taken in our hands the control of the Bank of England in order that the same might serve the interests of the entire British people instead of a few financiers as at present. . . .

For the last few months, we have witnessed considerable profiteering activity in the armament industry.

The shares of the companies producing armaments have shown a rapid rise at the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless the "National" Government have not taken any measures for establishing an efficacious control of the manufacture of arms.

The French Government, on the other hand, have already elaborated a plan for a nationalisation of all the French armament factories.

They have besides contemplated scholastic laws as will open a new educational era for the French people; they have introduced a 40 hour-week and have decided to undertake the construction of public works.

The British Government, on the other hand, seems to be contented with paying the unemployed for no work. As these allocations are not sufficient even for the mere subsistence, the unemployed have become victims of brutal misery.

The contrast between France and England is already striking. It will increase with every month that will pass. The standard of living will be ameliorated in France but will either remain stationary or dwindle away in England.

It is indeed a tragedy that socialism has not established itself simultaneously on both sides of the Channel.

It is often claimed that socialism could never be introduced without the effusion of blood. The Socialists' victory in France has falsified the authenticity of this assertion."

Progressive League Of India's Prize

The Secretary of the League writes:—

The Progressive League of India's prize for the best essay on "The need of economic independence of Indian women, has been awarded to Mr. J. N. Tyle of Bombay

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Don't Go For Shikar In A Motor Car!

Or Something Like This May Happen To You

By S. MAJID ALI BABBAN

Shikar by the car is a luxurious hobby. Using motor car in shikar is, moreover, a great danger to life and may mean damage and loss to the car itself. The car runs over uneven surface and rushes through the bushy and thorny tracks. And then there is the possibility of dashing against a big tree or falling into a hidden ditch or in a corn field well. As soon as the bullet is fired the hunting instinct usually compels the man at the wheel to drive at top speed and if, by chance he cannot control the vehicle and goes wrong he is responsible for the accident that might ensure. It is quite impossible to stop at the spur of the moment. The car takes time to stop as it takes to rise in speed. If in a hurry he applies the full brakes at this hour the car may turn over or be badly damaged. If it slips to the risky side then there will be an accident. Besides we get pictures and burst, bends and inclines in axles scratches on the body and over the mud-guards in running against and close the thorny bushes.

If you are a chrewd motorist you won't make use of your favourite car in the shikar. The shikar makes it a bad look as well as puts the machinery to the greatest strain and stress which it can never receive on the roads.

A SHIKAR INCIDENT

On the occasion Mirzaji brought his car and we four left for a shoot. After going some ten miles on the level road we took our way on the bullock-cart pathway. No sooner we reached a small hillside, a deer came in sight at a distance but disappeared in the bushes on seeing the strange thing approaching it. Mirzaji said, "Surely! had it been a little nearer I would have brought it under the bumper." Going further a little high-way we saw a herd in a far away field.

"Mirzaji, now please stop talking for we are too near, and if they hear us they will all run away". Hakimji remarked: All kept quiet and Mirzaji was driving towards them slowly, taking a side curve to puzzle them. Together they stood but on seeing the approaching car they dispersed. Last of all was following a big black buck. Mirzaji whirled the car after it. Soon a shot was fired. The right leg of the buck was fractured, but it raced on for deer life. The car was chasing it at thirty and forty miles per hour over uneven ground. All of a sudden the party cried, "Mirzaji, look out....a ditch". Thought he warning was enough for him, yet it is not a joke to stop a car at full speed as soon as the words are out. He tried his best to avoid the ditch yet a portion of the car slipped into it. There was a heavy jerk but no noise of any breakage. Mirzaji cried out that the steering wheel was out of order. He stopped the car. The buck was not left unwatched by the party. When the car came to a stand still, Hakimji and others followed it. Not seeing the car following, it stopped and lay down to take rest in the bushes nearby. When the party went near, it stood up and tried to run away but the second shot of Hakimji finished it. The deer, after being slaughtered, was then brought to the car and was pushed into the sack on the luggage carrier.

All now thought of the car. It was soon found that the track rod was broken from the knuckle, for it was hanging lose on the ground in front. Perhaps it was knocked by a stone near the ditch while taking the curve. Mirzaji now started preaching and said, "I always tell you not to hunt game in a car. On every occasion something or other always goes out of order". But we all set to repair the car.

Some sticks were brought and string was tightened all round over the sticks taking the knuckle and the rod in between. With this temporary repair we took our way but as the steering rod moved fore and aft the string became lose and the sticks fell off. We were hopeless. At last Mirzaji caught sight of a broken spanner in the tools. He put the stem into the track rod pipe and its mouth was mounted on the knuckle. It was again tightened with the string and sticks more tightly. This lasted long and we reached home without any more mishap.

(Continued from Col. 7)

time to educating pedestrians and instilling Road Sense into them, they would be doing a humane and public service of great merit.

CONFUSION ON THE MARINA

The confusion caused by uncontrolled pedestrian traffic and jaywalkers on the principal streets of the city has extended to the new Marina, and unless the Police take vigorous action to nip the menace in the bud, it will mar the joy and beauty of this fine evening resort and kill the purpose for which it was planned. Old habits die hard and are the most difficult to cure, and if pedestrians, cyclists, and ayahs with perambulators (or without) are allowed to develop the idea that the carriage way is open to them to wander on as they will, it will be extremely difficult later on to induce them to keep off it.

INDIAN

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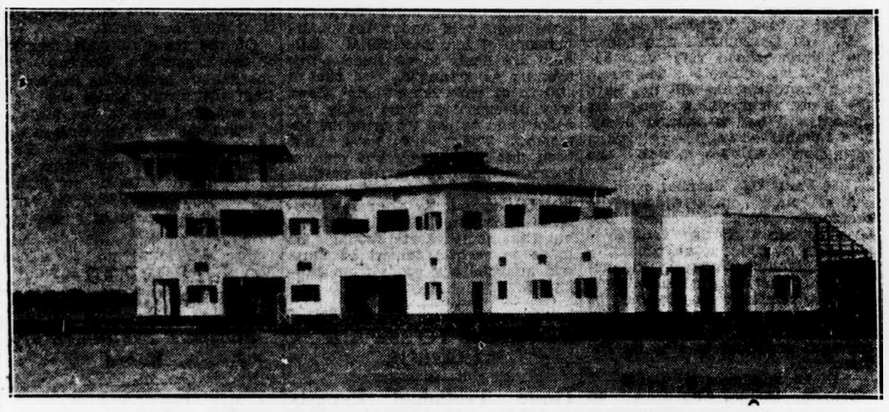
NEW DELHI'S NEW AIR STATION



The newly-built Willingdon Air Station, New Delhi

FROM LONDON TO NEW DELHI

Log Entries Of An English Competitor In The Viceroy's Cup Race

The following are extracts from the log of the Short "Scion" G-ADDT on a flight from England to India, and during the Viceroy's Cup Race. This machine was one of the competitors in the Viceroy's Cup Race and finished fifth! The brief but informative entries give an air-pilot's view of the England-India flight and will, therefore, be read with interest.

21-1-36—Croydon-Cologne: 312 Miles

Took off from Croydon at 07.22 hours, and a few minutes later radio-ed the usual departure message. After a short stop at Lympne made direct for the French coast, where there were patches of sunshine. Ground speed check gave 140 m.p.h. flying at 2,000 feet. Great satisfaction.

Rain started just before Brussels and became rather heavy. Further ground speed check gave 125 m.p.h. Heavy nimbus clouds about with a good thunderstorm coming up, but landed at Cologne just before it arrived. Decided to stay at Cologne as weather too bad over hills to Frankfurt.

22-1-36—Cologne-Vienna: 485 Miles

Left Cologne at 08.50 hours with good visibility and clear in the zenith, but clouds ahead. Ground speed check gave 120 m.p.h. but later dropped to 108 m.p.h. Air temperature 6d., C. Called Cologne and gave end of work signal, then got on to Frankfurt and asked for conditions ahead after giving present position. Continental ground stations were very patient with our slow and somewhat bad operating; we had not yet got used to flying the aircraft and operating at the same time

Got in touch with Vienna and found conditions O.K. Some very impressive castles and country mansions along the Danube. Landed Vienna.

23-1-36—Vienna-Niche: 452 Miles

Left Vienna 08.43 Visibility rather poor with a slight drizzle, but reports indicate improvement ahead. Weather improves and ground speed checked at 120 m.p.h. Got on to Budapest for further reports for Belgrade. Visibility now good, flying above 5|10 of cumulus at 3,000 feet. Arriving Belgrade, weather gets worse and rain starts. Weather reports on to Sofia, bad at first but clear later. Had to make a turn soon after unsticking due to hill behind hangars at west end of aerodrome.

Rain becomes heavy, real cold front type. Bradshawed up valley toward Niche, but have to wait about for front to pass over before reaching it. Front slowly passes, but not quickly enough to allow time to get to Sofia before darkness, to stop at Niche.

A garrison town. Everyone very kind, but no English or French spoken except at English Serbian Mission where they gave us an excellent and most welcome tea.

24-1-36—Niche-Istanbul 419 Miles

Left Niche 07.42 hours. Rather bumpy take-off. Weather marvellous not a cloud to be seen. Flew around the English Mission to pay final respects to this excellent little colony.

Prohibited areas on each side. Air speed indicator reading 170 m.p.h. Trouble caused by water in pipeline freezing. Stayed Sofia one hour. Large aerodrome but somewhat rough. Left Sofia avoiding prohibited area round town. Ground speed 138 m.p.h. Air temperature 6d C. at 5,800 feet. Went rather higher than necessary to take advantage of wind.

Crossed Turkish border prescribed height but most annoyed at having to come down out of strong tail wind. Black Sea and Sea of Marmora visible. Had to go out to sea to avoid prohibited area. Moral effect of two engines very good.

Landed Istanbul. Officials very polite and no difficulties. Carried out 25 hours' schedule and general inspection on each engine. Everything O.K.; found that 25 hours schedule took 3 1|4 hours, excluding sparking plugs as these were not touched.

25-1-36—Istanbul-Aleppo 698 Miles

Left 07.38 hours. Weather excellent. Greatly missed radio which had to be sealed over Turkey. Country not very good for flying being mountainous with snow on tops. Mt. Olympus 70 miles to starboard looks very impressive. Ground speed 100 m.p.h. Visibility 150 miles, but maps very bad; in some cases they leave out a complete range of mountains altogether, and in many cases they were marked about 25 per cent too low.

Left Adana after a short stop for Customs formalities and climbed to 8,000 feet over the mountains behind Alexandretta, then down at a comfortable 120 m.p.h. to Aleppo.

Landed on an excellent new runway, 1,000 yards by 30 yards, and were told that we were the first machine to land on it as the final rolling had only just been finished this morning.

26-1-36—Aleppo-Baghdad: 480 Miles

Left Aleppo 08.36 hours after having filled emergency tank. Took off with an overload of 115 lbs. in ten seconds at 1,300 feet. A good runway surface makes all the difference. Weather good, with a little cirrus. Euphrates soon in sight. Cloud shadows show good following wind so climbed to 6,000 feet. Sandy desert all the way, good for forced landings.

Got some bearings on Baghdad and told them we had decided to land at Ramadi to check functioning of emergency tank. Soon off again. Tigris in sight. Landed at Baghdad, aerodrome large but rough for our small wheels.

28-1-36—Baghdad-Bushire 534 Miles

Take-off good considering long grass and surface. Got some early bearings to check the compass. Soon picked up a railway and more or less followed it down to Basra. Ruins of Babylon seen on the right just before Basra. Country desert and uninteresting. Officials at Basra very efficient, and soon had us in the air again.

Worked with Basra at first on radio, later with Sharjah. Followed the coast to Bushire and stayed at K.L.M. Rest House. Quite comfort at this time of year, but not so good in the summer. K.L.M. Douglas landed just after us and then went on to Baghdad.

29-1-36—Bushire-Gwadar 866 Miles

Left Bushire 05.42 local time, with emergency tank full to try and avoid landing at Lingeh which we understood was rough and often difficult to find. Ground speeds were bad and would have cut things a little too fine at Jask, so after a little searching found Lingeh aerodrome which was in quite good condition.

The magneto trouble was found later to be due to a chafed H.T. lead which was duly changed—our first bith of bother. Got into communication with Sharjah who warned Jask of our expected times of arrival. Landed Jask and had a little trouble but thanks to our petrol company's agent things were smoothed over. Jask to Gwadar was rather boring; there were some very peculiar rock formations, but otherwise little of interest. Soon after Jask we were in touch with Gwadar at approximately 250 miles but a little later Karachi came through perfectly at 470 miles. We arrived at Gwadar and put up at Imperial Airways' Rest House where they were most courteous and friendly.

30-1-36—Gwadar-Karachi 306 Miles

Left Gwadar 09.36 hours. Head winds all the way, In touch with Gwadar at first, but soon changed over to Karachi. Country rather dull. Followed the coast round the bay. Climbed over the hill north of Karachi and saw the airship hangar in the distance, a good landmark.

Carried out 25 hours schedule and check over airframe. Everything O.K.

14-2-36—Madras-Bombay 737 Miles

Viceroy's Cup Race

Ten starters. We start off at 08.50 hours. Engines sounded very healthy. Ground speed check shows 124.2 and a little later 126 m.p.h. against a slight headwind. Flew low, but after approximately one hour had to climb for hills. Mild rainstorm to starboard, afterwards reported in newspapers as "terrific storm." Visibility excellent. Slowly down to Secunderabad for fuel and the regulation 20 minutes stop. Run to Bombay rather uncomfortable due to bumps. Bits of hay, leaves etc. seen floating in convection currents at 2,00 feet.

Just before the Ghats passed two Moths, and a few minutes afterwards were passed ourselves by Vintcent flying a Miles Hawk.

Over the mountains and down to Juhu. Found we were fifth. Changed an H.T. brush holder which had given trouble on one magneto just towards the end. Heard that Gazdar in the other Hawk had forced landed; very bad luck.

15-2-36—Bombay-Delhi 715 Miles

Left at 09.40 local time. Ground speed check gave 128 m.p.h. Soon started out to sea across the bay. Wind getting strong again so came down low; got rather bumpy. Engines still going marvellously well. Ground speed check showed 121 m.p.h. Landed Ahmedabad and off again in usual 10 minutes. Petrol and other officials very efficient. Stayed low until hills and altered course slightly to avoid Mount Abu. Dust devils all over the place between Abu and Jodhpur.

Landed Jodhpur. Run to Delhi uneventful. Passed one Moth and the west bound Imperial Atalanta going in the opposite direction. Finished fifth at Delhi, the end of the 1,500 mile course, having averaged 121 m.p.h. Engines still continued to run marvellously.

Thanks to the hospitality of Pinhorn of the Aero Club and F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation our short stay at Delhi was very agreeable.

Made an interesting flight at Badrinath under Mount Kamet. The foothills and valley of the Himalayas are certainly bad flying country. Two engines most acceptable.

TO-DAY'S GREAT AIR RACE

Indian Aviator To Compete In Britain

The British Air Race for the King's Cup is to be flown to-day and to-morrow (on the 10th and 11th July), in two sections, the first, consisting of two circuits of a course starting at Hatfield and passing through Norwich, Nottingham, Bristol, Salisbury, Shoreham and Coventry, before finishing at Hatfield; the total distance flown in this section will be some 612 miles. On the following day the entrants who have passed into the final will fly seven circuits of a course of 50 miles starting and finishing at Hatfield.

Competitors are to be divided into three classes and half those in each class, up to a maximum of ten in each, will pass into the final. The first class is restricted to aircraft with engines of less than 150-h.p., in the second, aircraft having engines of higher power will compete, and the third class will consist of multi-engined aircraft, there being no restrictions as to engine power; such aircraft must be flown in one of the other two classes as well. The regulations demand that pilots shall have flown at least 100 hours solo before starting in the race. Handicaps which will operate only in the final, will be passed on an assumed minimum racing speed of 130 m.p.h.

One entrant from India, Lieut. Misri Chand who won the Viceroy's Trophy, is also expected to participate.

W. I. A. A. NOTES

Closing Of Roads During Monsoon

The Secretary of Western India Automobile Association writes:—

With the coming of the monsoon, information has been received from the authorities that several roads have been closed, either in whole or part, to motor traffic. Cars are generally allowed to pass, but heavier passenger and goods-carrying vehicles are prohibited.

In many cases the owners and drivers of these vehicles depend for their living from day to day on the work that they get, and the arbitrary closing of the roads causes them great hardship.

It should be possible for Government ta keep these roads open to all manner of traffic throughout the year, as there are ample reserves in the Petrol Road Fund; and it would be interesting to know if, during these periods of enforced slackness, Government propose to make 'pro rata' remission of taxes or compensation, to relieve the distress of those who are thereby thrown out of work through no fault of their own: also as considerable dissatisfaction is caused by the closing of these roads, it would be as well if Government, when issuing each closure notification, stated clearly the reason prompting this action.

JAM ON BOTH SIDES?

That the ancient prejudice against the motorist and his car till survives is apparent from the following frenzied exhortation made recently in a Bombay journal, with the hope, probably, of stimulating the authorities into taking more vigorous action to stem the continued "slaughter" of pedestrians on our roads. The exhortation said, in part:

"It is time the authorities took up the question of checking this menace by suitable education of the motorist and the motor driver in his responsibilities."

Complete silence, you will observe, is maintained regarding the suitable education of the pedestrian and the jay-walker in his responsibilities. Exhorters of this type do not seem to realize that continued oppression and suppression of motorists will not solve the problem of greater safety on our highways. They will only cause greater irritation and antagonism.

A new order of things has come into being, and 'all' must bow to it, the pedestrian equally with the motorist. The roads are public property, and all of us have a right to use them, but we have no right, while exercising that right, to abuse it, by trying to curtail the rights and enjoyments of others. Those who do so suffer for their sins and suicidal folly, and shouting after they have been stung will not serve any useful purpose. If the anti-motorists would devote their

Continued in Col. 1 & 2)

LADCO NEEM SOAP

Even a Nur-Jehan or a Cleopatra would have been delighted to use LADCO NEEM SOAP.

Even the loveliest skin IMPROVES through the subtle action of the herbal medicaments, emollients, and perfumes contained in LADCO NEEM SOAP.

LADCO NEEM SOAP makes an ideal soap, particularly for CHILDREN.

Available at all leading Stores.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:
SHAH & CO., CHEMISTS, P.B. 2119.
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, Ltd.

35, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay

beg to announce that with a view to help Merchants and the Mercantile community to earn some interest, they have decided not to reduce the rate of interest on Current and Savings Bank account at present. The present rates are 1% p. a. and 2½% p. a. on Current and Savings Bank accounts respectively.

1st July '36

REJUVENATION.

If you want to preserve your good looks or to recapture lost loveliness the first thing you must learn is that perfect beauty is dependent upon a healthy skin structure. Health alone cannot preserve facial beauty. You must aid health in combating destructive forces. As the outer skin decomposes with age it must be removed to reveal the fresh youthful complexion that lies beneath. And the best method, experts agree, of giving Nature a helping hand is the regular use of Mercolized Wax. Buy an ounce or two of this wonderful complexion wax from your chemist, smoothing a thin film over face and neck nightly, invisibly, but none the less effectively, the wax removes the wrinkles, exchanging faded, discoloured complexions for youthful loveliness. Give Mercolized Wax a trial and you will also give your complexion new youth and beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

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FOR THE YOUNG,

THE AGED,

THE SICK

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Quickly replenishes your lost energy and gives you new life.

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Motor Drivers Believe Devil Is Responsible For Vellard Tragedies

The Hornby Vellard tragedy has caused the creeps amongst the illiterate section of motor drivers, who firmly believe that the devil takes possession of the steering wheel along this thoroughfare, luring them to their doom. A young driver from Malabar who holds a clean licence for many years in the city, made the following statement:—

"Seven more lives will be lost before the devil is appeased. Often when driving along the Vellard, my feet have gone cold, and I have accelerated unconsciously.

A clammy being seems to preside at the steering wheel, which I believe is Satan, and his one desire is to drive into the sea."

This seems to be the experience of other Indian drivers, who however maintain that the danger spot is near the entrance to the Mahaluxmi Race course training grounds, and not along the whole length of the Vellard.

Disbelieves Devil Story

A European motorist who lives at Bandra, says he disbelieves the devil story. "I have been up and down the Vellard, in moments of ecstasy and otherwise. No devils bothered me, but the desire to imitate Malcolm Campbell was strongest when I had regaled myself unwisely."

Best Remedy For Road Hogs

An old gentleman who knows the neighbourhood very well, declares that concrete walls and other improvements will not curb the desire for speeding along the Vellard. "What is wanted badly, is a number of traffic policemen with stop watches to nab the road hogs."

Spirit Of Racehorse

A gateman employed at the racecourse says the craze for speeding along Hornby Vellard, is probably caused by the proximity of the Mahaluxmi track. In answer to a query about the alleged devil, he remarked that it must be the spirit of some racehorse, who now haunts the vicinity and encourages motorists to step on the grass.

Under Influence Of Cupid

Courting couples who draw up in cars on moonlight nights near the Vellard, maintain that the only influence they have been under is that of Cupid. Anyway, they have been too occupied to bother about devils and other evil beings.

CHINESE ATHLETES LEAVE FOR BERLIN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"This is the largest team sent out from China to participate in international sport. It consists of a soccer team a basket-ball team, a rack and field team, weight-lifters, boxers and cyclists. There are 30 persons representing various Chinese physical culture and educational institutes, who are on a physical culture and educational mission to the west. Although we hope to win a number of events we are aware that we have not had enough practice.

Our chief object is out to win, but to participate in international sport, and thus gain experience" said George Chaw, Secretary of the Chinese Olympic Team, in an interview on Board M.V. Conte Verde, this morning.

There are 141 men and women who comprise the Chinese Team to the Olympic games. It includes the soccer team, which played a match in Bombay only yesterday.

The Chinese party were coming from China and were joined by the Chinese soccer team, at Bombay. The boat left Bombay this afternoon.

Dhobies Protest Against Municipality's Indifference

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The washermen of the Mahalaksmi Dhobi Ghat have been voicing their grievances for some time past.

They have gone on strike to-day to protest against the indifference that has been shown to them by the authorities concerned. They are holding a meeting this evening to ventilate their grievances.

They have been complaining, through their union, that the surroundings of the Dhobi Ghat are extremely insanitary. The Bombay Municipality dumps its dirt and refuse near the Haines Road behind the Ghat. The water in the Ghat is not properly drained off. The stones are old and some of them broken. The wall has fallen down in many places and there are no gates. There is absolutely no drinking water facility for the poor dhobis.

New Burden

Added to these a new and heavier burden is now proposed to be imposed upon them.

They were so far paying tax on the basis of the stones used. At first they were paying Rs 2 per stone. Then it was raised to Rs. 3 and they are at present paying Rs. 6 per stone.

The Municipal Commissioner in his report to the Standing Committee dated February 11, 1936 states that the Dhobi Ghat has all along been a source of loss to the Municipality. The figures he gives are as follows:—

1929-30	Rs. 11,194
1930-31	Rs. 7,799
1931-32	Rs. 12,794
1932-33	Rs. 10,405
1933-34	Rs. 10,235

New Taxation

He proposes to remedy this situation by changing the whole basis of taxation. He suggests that the tax be levied on the number of Bhatties (ovens) used. The rate being 8 Bhatties or less per month Rs. 7; more than 8 Bhattis Rs 15. The Commissioner hopes, by this means to raise Rs. 63,636.

The contention of the Dhobi Union is that this is a wholly wrong basis of calculation. The tax is intended to cover the cost of water used and the Bhattis are not the proper basis of calculation. This will especially be hard on dhobis who take a smaller number of clothes for each Bhatti.

Some representatives of the Union waited in deputation on the chairman of the Standing Committee, but he expressed his inability to do anything in the matter.

Memorial To Committee

The dhobis intend to consider all thee matters at this evening's meeting. It is proposed to submit a memorial to the Standing Committee. If no action is taken on this the dhobis contemplate legal action. It appears, there is a contract between the Municipality and the dhobis, which stipulates for payment of tax on stones. It is a moot point if the Municipality has the right to alter the basis of taxation. The Union intends taking out a test case to clear this point.

If this remedy also fails, they contemplate recourse to direct action and strike work.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

adequate open spaces provided between the newly constructed buildings on Queen's Road opposite the Oval Maidan and to urge upon them the necessity of laying down a policy of enforcing an open space of not less than 40 feet between any two buildings to be constructed hereafter at the Back Bay Reclamation grounds so as to ensure free passage of fresh air into the City from the Sea.

HARK-- It is the love song perfect as the Gay Birds sing

Sagar's and season's grand Mirth Hit.

GAY BIRDS

(in GUJRATI)

with topmost cast

Shobhna Samarth

Motilal

Yakoob & Others

Directed by—
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Once More

The Mighty pen of **Sjt. K. M. Munshi** flashes on the screen revealing in fun

The hollow Aristocracy
The bumbling culture
The pice-less Youth

REMEMBER

It's a not-to-be missed entertainment.

Commencing From To-morrow

At

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

(Lamington Road)

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

Indian Business Urge Restriction Of Fents And Art Silk Goods

SIMLA, July 9.

It is understood that informal discussions among representatives of commerce and industries which have been held under the chairmanship of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai are likely to conclude this evening as arranged, so that a statement embodying their views may be expected to be ready for submission to the Government tomorrow. Their views have not been finally outlined, but opinion seems to pivot round the position already taken by the Indian commercial community that the present agreement should continue, but that some efforts should be made to restrict import of fents and artificial silk goods from Japan.—A. P.

ADVISERS TO JAPANESE CONSUL

Three Technical Experts Arrive In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. S. Okumura, Managing Director of the Japanese Piece Goods Exporters' Association and Mr. Md. Abe of the Cotton Exporters' Union, Japan, Mr. Y. Vada, who will be advisers and counsellors to Mr. Yonezawa, Consul General for Japan at the forthcoming Indo-Japanese Trade Talks at Simla, arrived on Thursday by S. S. Conte Verde.

During their stay in Bombay the advisers will meet some of the Indian businessmen and traders concerned with Japanese trade. They will be leaving for Simla on Friday by the Frontier Mail.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. S. Okumura, the leader of the advisers said: "While it is premature for us to say anything at this stage or make any forecast regarding the forthcoming negotiations between India and Japan to arrive at a New Trade agreement, we firmly believe that if India and Japan approach the problem in a spirit of co-operation and sincerity, it would not be difficult to tackle the problem in a practical manner to our mutual advantage."

Frank Talk Needed

As regards the criticism that Japanese competition was becoming a serious menace to Indian Industries, particularly the smaller industries, Mr. Okumura said that it was based on misunderstanding on the part of the Indian merchantile community. He believed that a heart-to-heart talk between the two parties should enable them to come to an agreement, which would be to their mutual advantage.

Mr. Okumura was not prepared to say as to what the Japanese demands would be. Nor was he prepared to say as to whether the Japanese would demand the continuance of the terms of the last Agreement or urge reduction of duties as these were matters for negotiation and mutual adjustment after proper exchange of views.

MYSTERIOUS THEFTS OF AIR MAIL LETTERS

Everest Expedition Party Members Reveal Their Experience

DARJEELING, July 9.

In the course of conversations with the members of the Everest Expedition Party, who arrived here yesterday night, it was revealed that nearly the whole of the Expedition's mail during April, May and June, comprising of about 1,000 air mail letters to Britain and ordinary letters to India, were stolen.

It appears that Postal Service of runners was organised by the Expedition, linking up with expedition's postal agent, stationed at Gangtok.

All letters arrived safely till April 10, but after that date all letters, excepting two or three disappeared.

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery and the Post Master General of Bengal is making enquiries and trying to recover these lost letters.—United Press.

The Punjab C.I.D. with the help of the local police raided the houses of Ram Rasha Mal, an internee of the district, Ujagar Singh, General Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, Lyallpur, at Nankana Sahib in his absence. It is stated, the search was in connection with "Lal Dhandora" and other communist literature.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker left by the Bombay Mail yesterday for Bombay, from where he sails to Europe on Saturday. He will be away for four months and will visit England, Geneva, Berlin, Venice and Paris.

EVEREST CLIMBERS RETURN

Advance Party Reaches Darjeeling

DARJEELING, July 5.

Smythe, Windham and Captain Gavis, members of the Everest Expedition, accompanied by Karma Paul, Hill interpreter, arrived here last night.

Of the remaining six members of the Expedition Shipton and another are proceeding to Calcutta from Kalimpong while the rest are expected here to-day. Majority of them will be proceeding to Calcutta to-morrow but Mr. Ruttledge and one or two others will be staying here for a few days.

The porters are due to arrive here in the course of a day or two.—A.P

NO SUPPORT TO RANGA'S SCHEME

Peasants' Parliamentary Board

CHITTOOR (By Mail).

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Aiyangar, M.L.A., in reply to Prof. Ranga's proposal to start an independent Parliamentary Board to set up Peasants' organisation, has issued the following statement:—

"The proposal of Mr. Ranga to start an independent Parliamentary Board to set up peasants' organisations is neither feasible nor desirable. The representatives of the rural areas will certainly be the representatives of the peasants. Separate organisations for peasants, have a tendency to keep away the peasants from the Congress fold. In the Assembly, when Mr. Ranga started a peasants' group Pandit Nilkantha Das started a Small Industries Group. Most of the members of the one group are the members of other group and in practice, they have not advanced the cause of either the one or the other.

Already, I find a growing tendency in some of the ryots' organisations to run the organisations on non-political lines. A fear is somehow instilled into their minds that they should have nothing to do with politics. Mr. Ranga would, therefore, do well to induce the ryots to capture the Congress wholly, and not add to the number of denominations in the groups."—United Press.

DISCOVERY OF DALAI LAMA

SIMLA, July 8.

Private advices have been received here about the discovery of Dalai Lama, but there is no official confirmation, neither has any announcement about the discovery been made. Tahsi Lama's return to Tibet might help discovery and its announcement.—United Press.

Combined Museum And Market For Bombay?

Mrs. Munshi's Move For Encouraging Industry Through Wider Publicity

The first meeting of the Municipal Corporation for July will meet on Monday next when among other items the following propositions will also be considered:

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, will move:

That with a view to encouraging every industry of the country deserving assistance and world-wide publicity, the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the advisability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining in the City a 'Museum and Market' for the display and sale of articles made out of the produce, labour and capital of the country.

That on account of the serious and widespread unemployment among the educated and uneducated classes in the City and the consequent extensive economic distress in which many families are to be found in the City, the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the advisability and feasibility of starting and conducting a 'Labour Exchange Bureau' so as to deal with the grave problem and alleviate the sufferings of thousands of inhabitants of the City.

Advertisements On Trams

Mr K. H. Goregaoker wants the Tramways and Telephone Committee to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report whether the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., can, under the terms of the Concession granted to it, ply its cars meant and built specially for passenger traffic, solely for advertisement purposes as it seems doing at present; and even if it can do so in terms of the Concession whether its conduct in acting as above is justifiable when there are constant complaints from several quarters about the dearth of its rolling stock.

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:

That the Commissioner be requested to report on the following:—

(a) The number of Municipal officers and servants who have purchased properties either from the Municipality or private individuals during the last 5 years;

(b) the number out of them who have purchased plots from the Municipality and private individuals and have constructed buildings thereon; and

(c) the value of lands and buildings in each of the cases dealt with under (a) and (b).

Higher Wages For Workers

Mr. M. R. Masani will move seconded by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally.

That the Corporation are of opinion that considering the high cost of living in Bombay, no person in Municipal employment shall be given a salary of less than Rs. 30 per month.

That the Standing Committee be requested to give effect to this Resolution, in consultation with the Commissioner, from the next financial year."

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, will move:

That the Corporation are of opinion that considering the great poverty of the country and in consonance with the Resolution of the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress, no person in the employment of the Corporation should be given a salary of more than Rs. 500 per month.

That the Standing Committee be requested to prepare the necessary draft amendments to the Municipal Act to give effect to this Resolution and to submit the same for the approval of the Corporation.

Holidays For Workers

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, also wants the Corporation to consider that in view of the fact that great hardship is caused to a large number of employees of a number of important commercial associations dealing in cloth, cotton, bullion, grain, seeds, etc., on account of the prolonged hours of work, which extend beyond midnight, immediate steps should be taken for regulating hours of work between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and for giving them such other adequate relief in the matter of effective closing on Sundays and other holidays.

That the members of the Legislative Council from Bombay City be requested to introduce the necessary legislation at the earliest possible date in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, wants the hours of attendance for children in Municipal Primary Schools should be changed and fixed from 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) and again from 3 p.m. (B.T.) to 5 p.m. (B.T.)

He also draws the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the continuous playing of gramophones or the use of radios by certain restaurant owners or hotelkeepers in the City from early morning till late at night and the consequent nuisance, annoyance and disturbance caused thereby to the residents in the neighbourhood thereof and to request that Officer to issue an order restricting the use of these instruments in such places from 7 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. only.

Mr. M. E. Joshi, invited the attention of Government to the in-

(Continued in Col. 3).

"He's so DIFFICULT . . . why can't he be happy like other boys?"

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THIS PROVEN TREATMENT FOR THE IRRITABLE, DELICATE CHILD

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In such cases, nothing is more effective than SCOTT'S Emulsion. Cod liver oil is a natural strength-builder, rich in nourishment, rich in the essential Vitamins A and D. In addition, SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the salts of calcium and phosphorus which strengthen growing bodies and bones, nourish over-strained nerves. Pleasant to take and easy to digest, SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

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SCOTT'S Emulsion provides in itself precisely those elements which enable the system to obtain full benefit from the cod liver oil: there is no need, as with plain cod liver oil and other sources of Vitamin D, to take additional calcium or other substances in order to make the treatment fully effective. For adults as well as children there is no surer way of building up strength when run-down or weakened by illness. SCOTT'S Emulsion guards against such infections as influenza, colds, coughs etc., and it has been recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

FACTS FOR PARENTS:—

SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builder

— *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
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for promoting growth

— *is 8 times as effective as butter*
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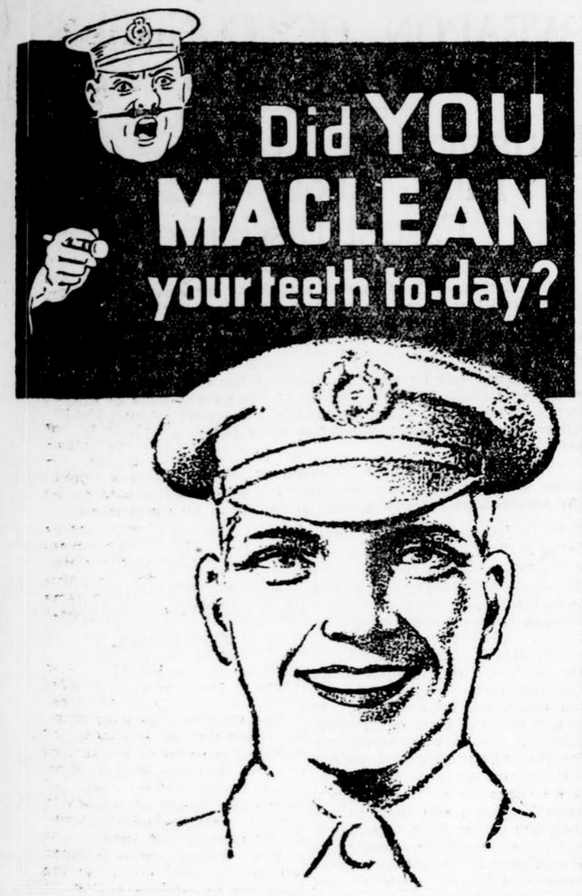

On or off parade, you'll look and feel your best if you regularly Maclean your teeth. For Macleans not only improves the appearance of your teeth but takes care of their health too.

Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste whitens and polishes your teeth in the safest way known to dental science. It contains nothing to damage the protective enamel—yet everything to give you hygienically cleansed teeth, firm gums, and a refreshed healthy mouth. Remember, too, that Macleans quickly dissolves obstinate stains, and its daily use is a sure protection against decay.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

A Hindu who went for a cruise on July 6 last threw himself into the sea near the Dolphin Light House.

People in the boat and another boat in the sea tried to trace him in vain.

He, it was stated, did not show any signs of struggle or shout out.

"Asphyxiation due to drowning" was the verdict on the unidentified body at the inquest to-day.

The Palton Road Police raided a room in Frere Road where it is alleged bets on American figures were being received. Five Christians were found in the room last night when Sub-Inspector Parulekar entered the room. They were placed under arrest and several satta slips and cash were seized.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, Calistus Rozario Fernandes and four others were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and released on bail.

Ramchandra Sitaram, an accused arrested on June 30, on the occasion of the Ashadha Ekadashi Wadala fair by a special duty police constable, while snatching a Tulsi Mala, (a bead necklace) was sentenced to one year's R.I. at the Dadar Police Court. The accused pleaded not guilty and made a statement that the police constable arrested him on suspicion.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and sentenced the accused as above. The accused had seven previous convictions of which four were for pocket picking.

For eighteen years an employee of a local piece-goods merchant successfully evaded arrest to answer a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 9,500, but early this morning he was arrested and taken to the lock-up of the Princess Street Police Station.

It appears Padamsi Jethabhai was the Bill Collector of Messrs. Jagjiwan Anandji & Co., Piece-goods merchants of Laxmidas Market. In June 1918 he was entrusted with the collection of a bill amounting to Rs. 9,500 from another firm. The Bill Collector disappeared soon after and the firm learnt that he had collected Rs. 9,500 from Messrs. Murarji Hormusji & Co.

Every effort to trace the accused proved abortive. Last night the Princess Street Police received certain information and they effected the arrest of the accused.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day the accused was ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000 with a cash deposit of Rs. 3,000 in default he was remanded in custody.

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court allowed the appeal of one Fulla Chakad who was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Kaira who convicted him for the murder of one Dahya Soma.

It appeared that the accused and the deceased, along with two others, were running a dramatic company in the village of Vina. It was alleged that on the night of November 18 the accused entered the house of the deceased with the object of kidnapping his wife, and in pursuance of this object he attacked the deceased with a knife inflicting fatal injuries.

In appeal, their lordships set aside the sentence passed by the lower court holding that the evidence of the principal witnesses was not reliable.

"Adultery" Case

Meherbai, wife of Shavaksha Gotla, gave further evidence before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Kaikhashru Pestonji Arya is charged with having committed adultery with Meherbai between June and October 9, 1935 last.

In the course of her examination, witness admitted that she and her mother used to go out for drives or used to move about in taxis. The accused who was the secretary of her mother used to accompany her mother.

At this stage Mr. Jungalwala wished the court to treat the witness as hostile, as she 'fenced' with every question and seemed to favour the accused.

The Magistrate admitted that the witness in no way seemed to help the Court but suggested that Counsel might put all his questions, so that a definite impression might be formed.

Counsel agreed.

To a further question witness replied that when her mother was seriously ill, she (her mother) sent for Arya. He stayed in their house one day and night. But witness could not remember when Arya came and she could not say whether that day when he stayed in their house one full day and night, was before or after the "Papetti Day".

At this stage further hearing of the case was postponed till July 10.

Mr. N. T. Jangalwala assisted by Mr. M. B. Anklesaria appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, instructed by Mr. Vasudev Upadyaya.

Babulal Hemchand and Babu Pandoo were convicted under the provisions of the New Gambling Act, and fined Rs. 40 each in default to undergo one week's R. I., at the Girgaum Police Court.

Chaganlal Bhagavandas, a student was acquitted, being given the benefit of doubt.

How a "Pujari" (temple priest), who was dispossessed of an estate, which included a temple, is alleged to have caused a disturbance on th estate last night, was narrated before the Girgaum Court this morning.

A Bombay High Court decree dispossessed Ramanuja Acharya from the sole managemennt of the estate in Narayan Wadi (Maharbourie) and put him on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem as "Pujari".

It is alleged that the priest, Mr. Acharya, was displeased with his lot since he lost the income of the property and was harassing the Trustees of the estate as well as the students residing in the estate Boarding House.

Balvant Hari Patel, a Victoria-driver in the employ of Acharya, it is further alleged, was aiding and abetting in his master's activities.

On Tuesday last, while under the influence of liquor, it is alleged, Patel assaulted a student of the Boarding House and threatened another student, Ganga, that he would punish him for his interference by calling in "mavalis".

Two Injured

Consequent to this incident of Tuesday, it seems, some "Mavalis" were hired by Acharya and Patel. The students are said to have been challenged by the "mavalis" and two students, Krishna Banoo and Ganga, were injured and were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

It is further alleged that Acharya was on the spot while these incidents took place. A crowd, which collected later, assaulted Ghafoor and Nane, two of the "mavalis," who were treated in the hospital for minor injuries.

Police, who arrived on the scene, effected the arrest of Ramanuja Acharya, Patel, Abdul Ghafoor and Nana Nia Ajmer-khan.

Krishna Banoo is reported to be seriously ill at the J. J. Hospital, his frontal bone having been fractured besides other injuries. His dying declaration was recorded.

All the four accused, who were produced before the Girgaum Court to-day on charges of unlawful assembly and causing grievious hurt, were offered bail till 23rd inst.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 27th week of 1936, i.e., the week ended 4th July were as under:—

The total mortality 578 was 12 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 25.9 on the Census population of 1931 as against 469 the mortality and the death-rate 21.0 for the 27th week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 439 and death-rate 19.2.

Out of the total deaths, 195 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 16 attacks and 9 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 3 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 653 as against 699 for the 27th week of 1935 and 553 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-

MENTAL DISTRESS CAUSE OF ATTACK

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 9.

Mr. Justice Venkat Lachman Reddy of Hyderabad High Court who took unwell suddenly yesterday noon and was removed to hospital, recovered consciousness after four hours. The attack it is believed was due to extreme mental distress. Mr Reddy is still in the hospital where he was visited by the Chief Justice and other colleagues of the Bench.—A. P.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed last evening in village Kahansinghwala about 7 miles away from Moga when a lady and an old man who received serious wounds, were admitted in the Civil Hospital, Moga.

EAST AND WEST

(Continued From Page 6)

vided the means of peace between those whom the Opposition was insulting and deriding yesterday over Sanctions, and the men who are to-day promising them the support due to the righteous. Does it not settle the much-discussed question: "Is Labour Fit to Rule?" If I were an Arab, I would even prefer Baldwin, and take my chances.

Miss Edith Durham,
Veteran Traveller

There are many disappointments and embitterments for those who meddle with public affairs; but there always remains a measure of satisfaction, sometimes of the keenest, in the acquaintance with fine and remarkable people. Among the characters that are fine to remember, and luckily still alive and active, I count Miss Edith Durham. This lady will be known to many of the readers of "The Chronicle", not only for her brilliant writings, but for her work for the Albanians and Montenegrins during and after the Balkan wars, 1912-13. It must have wrung her heart to see the new Serbian empire wipe out the gallant little nation of Serbs, Montenegro. But on the other hand, Albania of to-day owes—and is conscious that it owes—almost its existence as a State to her advocacy in this country of its rightful claims.

It is too long a tale here to recount, as I will be very glad to do when some topical event makes the excuse for the backward glimpse into European history, the stirring work done among the Balkan peoples by this gallant and kind-hearted woman. What brings her into my picture this mail-day, is a letter from her that referred to four weeks of holiday-making in that interesting land, Sweden. That letter caused me to allude to the Lapp population in the north, and to the creation in Russia of a Karelian Republic. "One thing leading on to another," I gave some information about the work being done by the Soviet Union among all its backward races. Miss Durham writes:

A Difficult Problem

"I wonder how far Russian experiments with Ostiaks and other people will succeed in the long run? After education and uplift, will they flock to join the factory hands in the towns of Russia? One great difficulty experienced by all nations attempting the betterment of the natives is to find a form of education that does not make life impossible for them to follow on their former territory. How can one prevent the educated native reading the worst trash of "civilisation", losing what is good in his own civilisation and absorbing all that is bad in ours? It is really pitiful to find that the tastes resulting from our best efforts are frequently those for cinemas, wireless, and whisky. I lately read a short account of the well-meant efforts and expenditure of large sums in the Philippines by the Americans. They were forced to admit that the work of years in those islands has resulted in making bad imitations of Americans, and not good Philippinos. Now I will speak of British efforts. The local administrators of our widespread territories give their experiences, from time to time, before the Anthropological Institute. Studying their attempts to solve the problem, one sees that each race is really a separate problem in itself.

"There is now in many of our lands a Government anthropologist, whose special business is to study the beliefs and customs of the peoples, and see how best they can be modified and developed without upsetting the native code of right and wrong. The other subject of consideration is how to save the "backward" races from complete demoralisation when brought in contact with the twentieth century. Chinnery, in New Guinea, performed the really wonderful feat of inducing the people in his district to abandon head-hunting. The removal of a certain number of human heads had always been a necessary preliminary to marriage; but he induced the people to substitute the heads of wild-pigs, beasts very harmful to crops. Ridding the land of harmful beasts, and reducing the wholesale murder expeditions, is a noteworthy double success."

JOURNALIST GOES TO EUROPE FOR TRAINING

Bangalore Vernacular Daily's Enterprise

BANGALORE, July 7.

A hearty send-off was given to Mr. P. B. Sreenivasan, the Assistant Editor of "Tai Nadu," a leading Canarese daily of Bangalore, this evening, who left for Colombo, "en route" to Europe. Mr Sreenivasan will be sailing from Colombo by S.S. "Ontarato."

Mr. Sreenivasan who is connected with the "Tai Nadu" for nearly four years as Assistant Editor and Special correspndent at Delhi and Simla is deputed by this paper to study practical journalism in leading newspaper offices in England and on the Continent. His stay in Europe will extend for nearly eight months.

This is the first venture undertaken by a vernacular daily in Mysore and Karnatak, to depute a member of its staff for study purposes in Europe. Warm congratulations have been received by the management of "Tai Nadu" from distinguished journalists in Mysore State, on this bold venture.—United Press.

SUSTAINS AND STRENGTHENS

—RESTORES TO HEALTH

IN convalescence, there is no food beverage comparable with "Ovaltine" for supplying the recuperative elements necessary to ensure the rapid return of health, strength and vitality.

Because of its supreme merit, "Ovaltine" is widely prescribed by doctors all over the world, and it is in regular use by the leading hospitals everywhere. No other food beverage has ever enjoyed such a world-wide popularity.

"Ovaltine" is a concentrated extraction, scientifically prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods. It combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. This wealth of vital nourishment is unequalled for building up the depleted tissues and cells of the body and the nervous system.

Moreover, "Ovaltine" has a delicious flavour which makes it acceptable to the delicate palate.

There is nothing to equal "Ovaltine" for restoring health after illness, and its continued regular use will ensure the maintenance of vigorous health. *But it must be "Ovaltine," which is 100 per cent. pure natural nourishment. Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar, which is added to give bulk and to cheapen the manufacturing costs. Always insist on "Ovaltine."*

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

OE/191

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	12.48
To-day's opening	12.46
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	12.46
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 9.

Previous closing	6.61
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 225

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 9.

Cotton showed a reactionary tendency to-day owing to favourable weather reports which were ignored yesterday under the excitement caused by Government acreage figures with the result that prices suffered a slight setback on scattered realising and local selling. However the underlying sentiment continued cheerful in anticipation of higher prices in the near future.

Operations in October started at 12.46 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices gave way under lower Liverpool cables and local and southern selling with October gradually falling off to 12.42 but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.46 with a decline of 2 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.90/11.89) 12.46/12.45
December (11.90/11.90) 12.43/12.42
January (11.90/11.90) 12.43/12.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.79) 7.07
American October (6.39) 6.67
Egyptian July (9.59) 9.79
Egyptian October (9.50) 9.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 223-8 and Rs. 227 at night. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 227 with New York futures about 15 points up.

The market was easy at first and Broach A.-M. declined to Rs. 223-8 with New York futures about 11 points down but thereafter prices began to improve in sympathy with improvement in New York cotton prices.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 9.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 9.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£188 3/4 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Strong) £188 1/2 buyers £188 3/4 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£15 3/8 buyers £15 7/16 sellers steady) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £41 1/4) £40 7/8 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 3/4) £16 9/16 paid and sellers.

Dunlop June (£20 3/4) £20 1/4 sellers

Lightning June (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4) 7 13/16 paid and sold.
Forward (7 13/16) 7 7/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July (£13 1/4) £13 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/8) £15 1/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat opened steady July 77 7/8 October 77 3/8 market was fairly active on scattered buying but enquiry on whole was somewhat restrained.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 9.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 1.05 1/2. Prices showed somewhat easier tendency in the absence of any important buying and some profit-taking.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 9.

Good selection was sold well chiefly to home trade at full rates.

Greasy Lower (0.7) 0.7
Greasy Higher (1.6) 1.7
Scoured Lower (0.11) 0.10 1/2
Scoured Higher (2.2) 2.3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	5.02 1/32
To-day's opening	5.01 31/32
To-day's closing	5.01 15/16

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 9.

Previous closing	5.02 1/16
To-day's opening	5.01 15/16
To-day's closing	5.00 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 9.

Previous closing	75.71
To-day's opening	75.71
To-day's closing	75.66
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 15/16 and then improved to 5.02 1/16 on fair support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.01 15/16.

Franc opened at 75.71 and then improved to 75.69 on scattered buying.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.66

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 11/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 9.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-19-0) £6-19-1

DISCOUNTS

London, July 9.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 9.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.71 1/4) 5.71 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.92
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Milan (63.62) 63.68
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 9.

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 48/12, 48/12 and 48/14. The market was slightly more active on scattered buying with operators little disposed to buy aggressively but later displayed improved sentiment on renewed buying activity influenced by steadier London cables and closed steady at Rs. 49/2, 49/2 and 49/4.

Gold opened quietly steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/3 and 34/5/9. The market showed some steadiness although enquire on the whole was somewhat slow with prices moving slightly higher on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of foreign exchanges. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Jutes opened at about closing prices of previous evening and maintained same rates throughout the day, but business was not on a broad scale. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Rubbers attracted slight attention. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—three and a half per cent Government paper 99/7; five per cent loan 1945/55 121 small odd lot.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 135/12.

Railway:—Baraset Basirhat 56.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23 small lot; Bengal 270/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 11/12; Equitable 31; Hurriladih 14/8; New Beerbhoom 12/8; Raneegunge 26; Standard 32/12.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 132; Anglo-India 385; Auckland 162; Barnagore 125 small lots; Gourepore 589; Howrah 48/14; India 246 small lot; Kamarhatty 484; Kanknarrah 403; Orient 161; Reliance 68.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone pref 14/4; Bhagalpore electric 8/4; Cuttack electric 9; Rangoon telephone 13/4; Bengal Iron 5/5; Indian Iron and Steel 9-6, Hindustan Insurance 100; British India Corporation ordy 3/12; do pref 150; Indian cables 8/14; British Ceylon Corporation 6/12; Midnapore Zemindary 71.

Sugar:—Balrampore old 18/4; small odd lots; Basti 261/8; Rohtas 18/8.

Teas:—Borpukhuri 6/8; Kalacherra 29.

Glenealy 1.97 1/2 cts; Kluang 0.52 1/2 cts; Kedah 2.97 1/2 cts; Ulu Benut 0.45 cts.—A. P.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 9 6
Wheat May 1937	4 11 6
Linseed September	7 11 6
Linseed May 1937	7 4 9

The market was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September 1936 delivery.

Bombay, July 9.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 12 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 12 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	Rates not received
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	"
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	"
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	"

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, July 2 £98 1/8
Friday, July 3 £98 1/4.
Monday, July 6 £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 7 £98 3/8
Wednesday, July 8 £98 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 9.

3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange remained quiet and inactive. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was no particular activity.

The chief interest centered in home industrials in general and specially heavy industries and motors as well internationals were firm and fairly active. Otherwise markets were generally quiet and price movements rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£84 7/8) £84 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/4) £117 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8 £106 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

Musical Industries (24-0) 24-0

Princhin Johnson (47-10 1/2) 47-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (136-0) 136-0

Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (33-9) 34-3

Ford Motors (31-0) 31-0

Cable Wires (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 118-1 1/2

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (160-0) 159-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (21-3) 20-7 1/2

Distillers (102-0) 102-0

Bred and Dyers (7-0) 7-0

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (50-9) 50-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-7 1/2) 49-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Westerns Limited Ordinary (26-3) 28-6

Inter Nickels (£49 1/4) £49 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 9.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100) 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110) £110

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-62 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (43-0) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-0) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (63-9) 63-3
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £15
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
Moddar New (40-0) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (25-0) 25-0
Shell Transport (96-10 1/2) 96-3
Royal Dutch (£35 1/2) £35 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 3/4) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23) £23 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £134
London Board G Stock (£105 3/4) £106 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 9.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 67 1/8) dol 67 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 56 7/8) dol 58 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 120) dol 121 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Strong Demand In Industrials

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 9.

On the Stock Exchange industrials attracted continued attention notably in motors while strong demand caused British Oxygens to reach 118/1 making a net advance of ten shillings in four days but settlement arrangements generally checked business.

On exchanges gold currencies inclined to harden against sterling.

Wall Street was firmer notably in motors, steels and rails.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued the following estimate in its first cotton report for the season 1936-37:—

Acreage ..... 30,621,000 acres.

For comparison below we give previous figures:—

Year.	area in cultivation
1936	30,621,000
1935	29,166,000
1934	27,883,000
1933	40,852,000
1932	36,542,000
1931	39,109,000
	Area Picked
1935	27,335,000
1934	26,987,000
1933	29,978,000
1932	35,939,000
1931	38,705,000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 8

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels ..... nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels ..... nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers 32/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 8

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt July August nominal 6/7 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt July August nominal 6/4 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt July August nominal 6/4 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 9

July	206.80+340
September	207.20+380
October	206.00+400
November	205.10+390
January	205.00+430

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Occasional showers
Central: Cloudy and warmer.
Western: Thunder showers.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, July 9.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Warfield of 3805 Reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Vaughan, arrived from Middlesbrough via London, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Altenfels of 5041 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Arians, arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdams, Malta, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

Andrew Yule & Coy's s.s. Clumber Hall of 3096 Reg. tons, Capt. S. L. Spence, arrived from Calcutta, with cargo of coal.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Japan of 3262 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Noorbohm, arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Falries, arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, July 9.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Coy's s.s. Trekieve of 3,192 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Harvey, sailed for Middlesbrough and London via Havre with passengers, local and same bottom cargo,

Killick Nixon & Coy's s.s. Caberata of 2612 Reg. Tons, Capt. A. Blythe, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Indo Burmah Petroleum Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Shewdagon of 1999, Reg. tons, E. W. Henderson, sailed for Calcutta, via Rangoon with local cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. "Conte Verde of 11527 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Fabris, sailed for Trieste, via Massowa with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s Gambhira of 3196, Reg tons, Capt. H. S. Granam, sailed for Karachi, via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo

The following steamers entered for loading on 9-7-36:—

S.S. Bujo Maru (O. S. K.) for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. Rawalpindi (M. M. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Varela (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports.

S.S. Takliwa (M. M. & Co.) for African Ports.

S.S. Japan (Lloyd Edwards) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Altenfels (Lloyd Edwards) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji And League Parliamentary Board

(Continued From Page 8)

man, there have been elected 50 representatives for the three Divisions, and they were elected by those who had hailed from the districts of the three Divisions. It was also unanimously agreed that the manifestoes for different Divisions and districts will be drawn up by the Parliamentary Board to meet the needs of the particular areas, requiring the attention of the Legislature under the Provincial Autonomy.

Election of the President and other office bearers, as also the drafting of rules and regulations, is expected to take place at the next meeting of the Parliamentary Board.

As there was an entire unanimity of opinion we have every hope that we shall all work wholeheartedly together.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJI.

Cement Merger

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to an article which was recently published in one of the Bombay daily papers under the heading "Merger of the Cement Companies, I note the writer appears to doubt whether the Cement Merger Company will be in a position to pay a 7 to 8 per cent. dividend and in this connection I should like to put before the general public certain figures which I have obtained from a general study of the Balance Sheets of all the Cement Companies in India.

During the last year the Cement Marketing Co. had sold cement of round about 7,70,000 tons and taking into consideration the balance sheets of all the companies that are to join the Merger, it appears that a gross profit of about Rs. 113 lacs is made. Upon inquiry, we find that the Cement Marketing Co. has done business of 30,000 tons more within the last three months than that done last year during the corresponding period, so that, owing to the greater sale effected, there should be a profit of Rs. 17 lacs more, calculating at the average of last year's profits. On this calculation the income would be 130 lacs. Out of this, the difference in rates is as under:—

On account of the increase in Railway freight, the Cement Marketing Co. was compelled to change the basic price. In the early part of 1935, the basic price was Rs. 27-8-0 per ton and at the close of the year it was Rs. 25-8-0. In 1936 it is Rs. 25-8-0, that is to say, it is an an average less by a rupee. Calculating on the basis there would be derived less income of about Rs. 9 lacs, that is, it would be 121 lacs if we deduct 9 lacs out of 130 lacs. Moreover, it is significant to note that if we take into consideration the sale of cement in the whole of India, the sale price of one ton of cement on an average came to Rs. 45 and even now it is so.

Rs. 121 lacs can be distributed as under:—

Rs. 30 lacs Depreciation.
Rs. 9.75 lacs Agency Commission.
Rs 6 lacs Establishment Charges.
Rs. 15 lacs Income Tax and Super Tax.

Upon deducting in all Rs. 60.75 lacs, there remains a surplus of about Rs. 60.25 lacs. The total capital of the companies (including Dewarkhand) that are to join the Merger will come to about 7 crores, so that at the most Rs. 56 lacs would be required to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. It seems to me, therefore, that the facts mentioned by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents for Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd. and Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd. in their circulars to their Shareholders are correct.

Further the following facts are not taken into consideration in the above calculation:—

1. If more cement is produced and sold, the cost price would diminish, and consequently the profit would increase.

2. With the establishment of companies such as Dewarkhand and Coimbatore having up-to-date machinery, the average cost price in the Merger will be less.

3. Moreover, the Merger Company will get interest on the shares of the Burma Cement Co. of the value of fifteen lacs which will come into its possession.

4. Further, the Okha, Punjab and Bundi companies have set up new machinery, so also the cost of production is bound to be less.

5. The saving that may be effected by whole purchase of jute bags, coal etc. after the Merger is accomplished.

There is, therefore, every chance of getting 8 per cent. dividend from the cement business.—Yours, etc.

R. S. K.

The loan is for the purpose of financing productive schemes such as the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and for meeting the Travancore Government's share in the loans required for capital expenditure on the fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour.—A.P.

WEAPON OF CONGRESS IS PEOPLE'S GOODWILL

Parliamentary Leaders Expose "Talks About Nazi Or Fascist Discipline"

Description of the Congress machinery for election as Fascist-like or Nazi-like in certain quarters was effectively ridiculed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad at a meeting held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Thursday, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding.

"Congress has no other weapon but the good-will and the love of the vast majority of the people. It has no war-guns or other materials of war, with which the will of the people might be bent and subordinated to the dictates of the party in an undemocratic manner."

"Therefore the talk of Hitlerism or Fascism is idle. The real Hitler would be the Governor under the New Constitution," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to a large gathering of men and women.

Babu Rajendra Prasad pointed out the difficulties in the way of the Congress during the election time, when nearly three and a half lacs of people had to exercise their franchise, within a space of five or six days and at one centre.

"NO NAZI DISCIPLINE."

Deprecating the attempts made in some quarters to decry the Congress discipline, he held that it was not like the Nazi or Fascist discipline, but it was necessary. "The root of our slavery is in our weakness and disunity. The moment we organise and strengthen ourselves, Swaraj will come in our hands like a ripe fruit," he added.

Both the speakers appealed to the audience to enrol themselves as voters in large numbers and prepare the ground for elections.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee.

After recalling the events from the Lahore session of the Congress till the decision arrived at by the Working Committee of the Congress recently when the Provincial Parliamentary Committees were decided to be set up, Sardar Patel said that the task before them at present was to enrol themselves as voters and prepare the ground for elections.

WHY HE ADVOCATED COUNCIL-ENTRY?

In is whole life, he had never advocated Council-entry and even now he would not do so. But now that the Congress has decided to setting Parliamentary Boards in different provinces, it was the duty of the people to see that the Congress mandate was obeyed. When the Congress decided to launch Civil Disobedience, people entered jails in large numbers. There was no feeling in the country, then, to fight the elections.

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS.

The power and influence of the Congress in the country were vast and immense, he added. The Congress was built and had grown upon the good-will, the sympathy and the love of the people.

Therefore it was futile to speak of the "Fascist and Hitler-like" discipline that was apprehended in certain quarters when the representatives of the people would be guided and controlled by the Congress in the provincial Assemblies.

The Congress had no war-guns or other instruments of war with which the party in power in Fascist or Nazi organisation employed. Therefore there could not be any such discipline or any such undemocratic party.

IN COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

Babu Rajendra Prasad deprecated the attempts made in certain quarters to criticise the discipline of the Congress Party in the coming elections. No one would deny that a certain amount of discipline was necessary to keep the machinery of the Congress working and discipline had to be maintained in the interests of the country.

But the discipline proposed to be enforced on the Congress candidates, if they looked to their personal or selfish interests, thereby overlooking the larger national interests, could not be associated by any stretch of imagination to the Nazi or the Fascist discipline. The electorate knew full well that the Congress had no other weapon than the love, goodwill and the sympathy of the people.

ROOT OF SLAVERY.

Concluding Rajen Babu appealed to the people to enrol themselves, if they had not already done so thereby strengthening the hands of the Congress. The root of slavery, was in the weakness and the disunity of the people The moment the people shed these weaknesses and mobilised, Swaraj would be in their hands like a ripe fruit.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

INDIAN COMPANYS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from Page 6.)

power and the like. It is needless to labour this point, for it is writ large in the history of the last fifty years.

I do not think that these services are seriously disputed as regards the past. But it is the view of the Shareholders' Association and those who think like it, that the Managing Agency system has exhausted its utility and should be quietly lopped off as the withered branch of our industrial system It is said that the good old time integrity of the Managing Agent is going, if it has not gone already; that the Managing Agent is concerned only with making as much money as possible and consequently with laying as many "traps" as possible for the unwary shareholder; that great houses of Managing Agents have dwindled in the hands of their degenerate zsuccessors, and so on in the same strain. The Association, therefore, submits that the Managing Agency system should be abolished for the future; but that if this be not done it should be "controlled."

Tariff Board's View.

The Association, however, were aware of the very weighty opinion of the Tariff Board against the abolition of the Managing Agency system and as it is the opinion of the Board and not of the Shareholders' Association which has found acceptance in the Bill, it is necessary to state that opinion. The Board were of the opinion that the Managing Agency system was necessary for the textile Industry and they went on to express a doubt whether, "it is better to restrict industrial development than to permit the formation of more companies on the present lines." The Board, however, suggested that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the working of the Managing Agency system and to suggest what legislative control of it was necessary, if at all.

It is singularly unfortunate that the suggestion of the Board about the appointment of a committee should have been ignored in framing sections 87A—87H, for I think the reader will have no doubt that the Boards' method of dealing with the Agency system was the only correct one. Such a committee would have been composed not merely of lawyers, but of businessmen, of economic experts and of genuine investors. To appoint "a lawyer with the experience of the Company law on special duty to examine the material collected, and to make proposals for the amendment of the Indian law" (para 5 of the statement of Objects and Reasons) was a serious mistake. For it is no disrespect to the work of the ablest lawyer to say that it cannot possibly be a substitute for the work of a committee when it is proposed to legislate for the first time on a industrial system. The officer can only examine the representations which the Government have received; he has no power to examine the witness which the committee would have. This examination by the committee though it may not technically be called cross-examination, is yet of the nature of cross-examination, and, as every lawyer knows the value of evidence is very low, indeed, unless subjected to a cross-examination No doubt in para 5 of the statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that, "Those proposals (that is, those made by the officer) were further discussed by a small committee of business experts specially convened for the purpose. Out of these proposals and discussions there have crystallized the amendments now proposed." But we do not know who these, "business experts" were, nor do we know which of the proposals in the Bill have been made in spite of their opinion.

(To Be Continued.)

DOUBLE SNAKE-BITE TRAGEDY

JUBBULPORE, July 9.

Two tragic deaths due to snake biting occurred yesterday. One Ganesh Prasad Khattri aged 20 was one of the victims, while the other was a child of four. Miss Elizabeth, another girl, was also bitten, but then she was able to get immediate medical aid and thus escaped from death.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

It was a day of surprise. Even ardent bulls never dreamt that New York cotton prices would record the biggest rise after the official acreage report which proved to be much below average expectation. All private estimates were beaten hollow and cotton prices recorded a rise of 63 points, not known this year.

The official Government Agricultural Bureau estimated the area of cotton in cultivation on 1st July 1936 in U.S.A. at 30,621,000 acres as compared with 27,888,000 acres in 1935 and 27,860,000 in 1934.

There was a fresh wave of speculative buying yesterday in New York cotton market following the bullish acreage report. Heavy speculative buying was influenced as much by final liquidation of Government futures as Bullish Bureau:—Further rise in cotton goods restricted business and crop news were favourable.

The New York cotton futures market was excited on bullish acreage report. Prices advanced on general buying and Wall Street buying. A somewhat startling jump on cotton market followed small acreage figures in Government's first report of the 1936 session. The rise took place in one of the activest general buying movements for years with the general demand readily absorbing substantial realising above 12 cents for new crop months. Stopless orders were caught and the market was very strong.

Since the U. S. Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, professional operators were taking more interest in cotton and Wall Street professionals figured. The success of Roosevelt's New Deal in reducing large supplies of raw cotton, resulted in small stocks and with improvement in the demand for cotton manufactured goods, it was difficult to secure class cotton. Recent release of one million bales of loan cotton was taken up by trade at advancing prices and liquidation of Pool holdings failed to have any depressing effect on prices. Thus with a strong statistical situation coupled with excellent demand in dry goods market, there existed bullish feeling which was further increased by the official Bureau report on acreage.

All private estimates as compared with Government figures were large and the effect of the soil conservation plan was decidedly favourable. The present firmness is likely to continue for about coming to ten weeks which are known to be very critical for the growing American cotton crop. The crop has a late star and we have often heard complaints regarding defective sub-soil moisture. At times there were showers which relieved the crop temporarily and at present weather reports are moderately favourable.

We are still friendly with cotton and think it advisable to buy in weak markets. In view of strong statistical situation, short sales are risky although the market is subject to sudden reverses.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 pts. with October 11.89 which was the lowest level for the day. There was scattered buying before the report and prices were quoted 11 points up. After the Bureau report prices jumped up 36 points and October was quoted 11.23. Even at this level there was further speculative buying and short covering which further advanced prices and October was quoted 12.50 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 61 to 56 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 54 points at 13.23c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was strong and prices closed at a big rise of 59 to 61 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 60 points at 13.30c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 6.40. Trade and local operators absorbed hedging., otherwise operations were confined to pre-Bureau evening up. Trade buying met liquidation and hedging. Later there was general buying on bullish acreage report. There was shortage of contracts and the market closed firm at a rise of 22 to 19 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.24d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 17 points. At the close July was quoted 5.92, October, 5.73 and January 5.68.

Egyptian cotton futures market was firm with improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 15 to 12 pts. but Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 9.84d. Uppers futures closed 17 points up with spot cotton 7 points down at 8.21d. per lb.

Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with scattered liquidation. Sakels futures closed 2 points up to 3 points down while Ashmouni futures lost 7 to 28 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 12.50+.63 (2.57 p.m.) Lowest 11.89+.02 (10 a.m.).

Liverpool October highest 6.62 +.23 lowest 6.38—.01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Acreage 3,06,21,000. Pool liquidation October complete. Contracts scarce. Trade demand good. Think purchase on any setback fearing crop deterioration.

Report bullish. Expect higher prices ultimate'y but to-day's advance looks excessive.

Market strong with large business owing to a general desire to buy. Report is considered "bullish" Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Our opinion is that the market will continue to advance.

New York:—American mills believed to have sold heavily ahead. They will have to buy cotton. Statistical position getting stronger. Market active, feeling more bullish.

Consider present prices too low with the acreage under cultivation. Indications point to a crop of less than expected estimate consumption. Wall Street buying heavily.

Advance has been too rapid, expect a reaction. Expect higher prices in the near future due to spot situation.

Weekly weather report shows seasonable conditions and had no particular influence on the market. Acreage Report bullish. General buying movement. Market closed strong. In the market's present temper, a further advance would not be surprising.

Low acreage, lateness and irregular crop prospects point production substantially below growing consumptive needs. Still favour long side.

Buying becoming general based on bullish implication of estimated acreage. Weather is more favourable but expect higher prices in the near future. Buyers prefer October.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:—

Good trade demand rapidly absorbed very heavy profit-taking. Indications point to a small crop and increasing scarcity of contracts, until crop movement is well under way.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Acreage below expectations, on which we are bullish; favour purchases.

Fresh Wave buying on bullish acreage.

Acreage 30,621,000. Pool Liquidation October complete; contracts scarce; trade demand good. Think purchase any setback, fearing crop deterioration.

Cables received from two of their New York friends:—

Heavy speculative buying influenced as much by final liquidation Government futures as Bullish Bureau. Further advance textile prices restricting business. Crop news more favourable.

Advance has been too rapid; expect a reaction. Expect higher prices in the near future, due to spot situation.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Expect prices will advance further.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8

October	12.48+61
December	12.45+60
January	12.45+61
March	12.43+57
May	12.44+56
Middling Spot	13.23+54

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 8

July	13.08+61
October	12.38+59
December	12.36+58
Middling Spot	13.30+60

NEW YORK

New York, July 8

New York 12-50 a.m.	
October	12.25
December	12.23
January	12.23
Noon Call	
October	11.91
December	11.89

LINSEED OIL

London, July 8

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
July sellers	26/7 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
September December sellers	26/4 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c.	39
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	76
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	87
Consolidated Gas	39
American Tel. and Tel.	167
Western Union Telg.	83 1/2
Radio Corp.	11
Chesapeake & Ohio	64
New York Central	35 1/4
Great North Pfd.	36
Northern Pacific Rly.	25
Bethelehem Steel	48 1/2
United States Steel	57 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34
General Motor	67 1/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	39
St. Oil of N.J.	59
Socony	13
National Dairy	27
Chase Bank	44 1/2
National City Bank	38 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 3/4
American Smelting	76

Market improving. General Motors sale June 217900 units

Total business: I million.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9

Following a sharp rise in New York cotton futures as a result of bullish acreage report the local market ruled firm to-day. Last night after the receipt of the report there was extensive buying and prices were pushed higher. To-day the market opened at Rs. 224/10 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 225/4 when the improvement was checked by realising and prices declined to Rs. 224/8 and old Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 235/8. The undertone of the market was good and the general feeling is in favour of higher prices.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 9 points but the market opened at a rise of 10 points. There was increased buying in new crop months which improved prices to Rs. 227/8 and the tone of the market was firm with scarcity of sellers. Later on there was profit-taking and closing prices were as under:—

Broach J/A	236	4	0
Broach A/M	224	8	0
Oomra July	213	0	0
Oomra D/J	208	12	0
Bengal July	190	4	0
Bengal D/J	153	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	203	199	194	190	
Punjab	203	199	194	190	
Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	214	...
C. P. No. 1	234	231	228	224	...
C. P. No. 2	230	227	224	220	...
Broach No. 2	243	239	236	232	
Punjab-Ame.	253	249	246	242	
Surat	278	274	271	267	
Rajpipla	275	271	268	264	
Navsari	284	280	277	273	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

Bengal Superfine	199/201
Bengal Fine	196/197
Bengal F.G.	193/194
C.P. 1 Fine	222/223
C.P. 2 Fine	218/219
Arvi Fine	218/219
Ellichpur Fine	218/219
Berar Fine	217/218
Khamgaon Fine	217/218
Mulkapur Fine	210/213
Khandesh Fine	203/208
Jalna/Sailu	205/206
Burwah Sanavad	216/218
Mathia	193/196
Broach Fine	235/238
Dhollera	229/231
Punjab/American	235/240
Sindh-American	235/240
Cambodia	275/280
Compta	235/240
Westerns	223/235
Mirai	225/228
Jagadia Ankleshwar	265/267
Surat	270/271
Navsari	276/280
Kampala	355/360
Manza	335/340

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	209	302,346
Central India	2,353	279,712
Barsi and Nagar	182	172,223
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,245
Berar	208	338,989
Central Provinces	289	94,318
Total Oomras	3,241	1,227,733
Dholera	2,298	238,565
N.-W. Provinces		62,424
Rajputana	1,566	106,885
Sind-Punjab	368	456,804
Broach	1,753	389,318
Coompta and Dharwar	1,136	89,882
Westerns-Northerns	1,372	61,298
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	17,794
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,010
Egyptian and African	4,672	231,355
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	16,406	2,329,882

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,130	480,480
Japan and China	5,000	1,246,626
Coast Ports	...	36,719
Up-country by Rail	...	198,261
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,196
Total	7,130	2,002,282

PRODUCE TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, July 9

Linseed September	0	5	0
May	0	10	3
Wheat September	0	3	6
January	0	5	0
May	0	7	0
Groundnuts August	2	9	0
Castorseed	1	10	0
Cottonseed September	1	3	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 9

London market—			
Standard copper cash	£36	12	6
Standard copper 3 months	£37	0	0
Electrolytic copper	£41	5	0
New York—			
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents		
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents		
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32	10	0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39	14	0

Tone: Very steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 8

July	78 3/8.
October	77 3/4 — 1 1/8d.
December	77 1/8 — 1 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 8

July	1.05 3/4 + 1/8c.
September	1.05 1/8 — 5/8c.
December	1.05 3/8 — 1 1/4c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 9

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 7/8
Banks selling T T	264 7/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	589
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 8th instant	5.02 1/8
Japan/London 9th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 9th instant	7.32 1/2
Hongkong/London 9th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 9th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 8th instant	75.71
London/Belgium 8th instant	29.70 1/2
London/Switzerland 8th instant	15.33
London/Berlin 8th instant	12.44 1/2
London/Stockholm 8th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 8th instant	5.02 1/16
London/Amsterdam 8th instant	7.37 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 7th instant	£6-19-0
Gold 8th instant	£6-19-0
Silver London Ready 7th instant	19 5/8
8th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 7th instant	19 11/16
8th instant	19 9/16
Silver New York Ready 7th instant	45
8th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 7th instant	5/8 p.c.
8th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 7th instant	7/8 p.c.
8th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 8

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.02 1/16
Paris	75.71
Berlin	12.44 1/2
Madrid	36.54 1/2
Amsterdam	7.37 1/4
Brussels	29.70 1/2
Milan	63.62
Berne	15.33
Prague	120.75

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.79
Fine (Good staple)	5.94
Superfine (Good staple)	6.09
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.75
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.90
Choice N(o. 1 staple)	6.05
BENGAL—	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

July	7.01+22
August	6.88+27
September	6.73+22
October	6.61+23
November	6.51+23
December	6.49+22
January	6.48+22
February	6.47+21
March	6.46+20
April	6.45+20
May	6.44+19
June	6.41+18
Middling Spot	7.24—03 10-12 a.m.
October	6.40
January	6.26

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

July	9.76
October	9.67
November	9.51
January	9.22
March	9.11
May	9.00
July	8.92
Middling Spot	9.84

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 8

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£11-10-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£13-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£13-15-0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£13-2-6
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£12-16-3

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 8

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 13/16

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 9.

Being influenced by a smart rise in raw cotton prices, the local Share Bazar opened firm to-day and prices registered a small rise under scattered buying but later prices declined on heavy realising by professional operators. The news regarding contract of the Howrah Bridge going to a British firm discouraged buyers. There was extensive unloading in Tata Steel shares:

Cotton mill shares ruled very steady while there was scattered business in cement section. Hydro-Electric shares were easy and Steel shares ruled weak.

Century Cotton Mill shares opened at Rs. 175 and after advancing to Rs. 176 declined to Rs. 168. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 725 and declined to Rs. 712. Central India shares after opening at Rs. 282 declined to Rs. 270.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1700 and under realising eased off to Rs. 1692. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1687 and closed easy at Rs. 1672. Hydros were quiet and changed hands at Rs. 180-10.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 771 and after declining to Rs. 767 prices advanced to Rs. 780 a new high level but heavy unloading by professionals depressed prices to Rs. 762. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 189 and closed at Rs. 187/8.

Bombay Burma shares registered a sharp decline. At the start there were buyers at Rs. 580 but prices declined to Rs. 567 on realising. At this level there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 572 but under renewed selling prices dropped to Rs. 552.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 9

Century 175 176 172 176 171 168/2
Bombay Dyeing 725 718 725 713 717 716 718/12
Kohinoor 287 238 235 234/6
Central India 282 270 271
New Great 130 127
Simplex 71 72
Swadeshi 188 180 183 181
Bundi 37/8 37/10
I Cement 540 536 540 532
Punjab 26/10 26/8
Shahabad 512 508
Andhra 1700 1715 1692
Tata Hydro 181 180/10
Tata Power 1687 1675 1686 1678 1680 1672
Tram Ordinary 163/2 163/7
T Steel Defd 771 767 780 762
T Steel Ord 189 188/8 189 187/4 187/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref 165/4
Bellapur 221 218 220 215 217
B Steam 321 320
B Burma 580 567 572 552

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 9.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	718 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	168 2
100	Central India	271 4
100	Colaba	137 8
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	116 4
100	Gokak	193 12
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	56 4
100	Khatau	63 12
100	Kohinoor	234 6
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	5 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	127 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1800 0
50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	181 14
100	Swan	88 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	116 4
25-50	Central	36 2
500	Imperial	1593 12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	393 12
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	138 0
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 10
160	Gwalior	131 4
100	Indian	532 8
40	Katni Defd.	2390 0
100	Katni Ord.	397 8
75	Okha	290 0
10	Punjab	26 8
100	Shahabad	508 2
70	United	148 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	2 10
15-75	New India	48 12
200	Oriental	5125 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	179 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1692 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bombay	163 7
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	180 10
1000	Tata Power	1672 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Frantij	822 8
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dhond Baramati	102 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley	790 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	39 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	762 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	187 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	240 0
50	Belapur Sugar	216 4
250	Bombay Steam	320 0
125	Bombay Burma	552 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	186 4
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	5 10
50	Bombay Telephone	121 8
100	Indian Bleaching	127 8
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 10
30	Premier Construction	85 8
25	Tata Oil	18 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,475 0
6	p.c. Pombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	130 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,597 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188 2
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 4
5-1/2	Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/7
3 per cent 1951/34 103/8
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/5
4 per cent 1943 111
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 110
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/10 and after advancing to Rs. 99/10/6 prices declined to Rs. 99/9.

Later in the afternoon there was increased selling as London opening advices were S. 2/6 down. In the local market 3 1/2 per cent paper declined to Rs. 99/7 sellers.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 8

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 7th July	5,763
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,913,476
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,368,349
Increase	545,127

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal	£73 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£117 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£101
National Bank of India	£45
P and O Banking Corporation nominal	£9 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 8

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	7/8 per cent to 7/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1/2 per cent

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 8

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 7/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 9

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £6-19-0 and London Paris Exchange was 2 points down at 75.71. Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted at 5.02 1/32. London silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/16d. at 19 9/16. Indian operators bought and sold while China was a seller. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and the Montreal market ruled easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 40 points.

The local silver market ruled steady with a slightly better enquiry. Prices opened at Rs. 48/14 and advanced to Rs. 49. The gold market was steady with a fair enquiry.

Later on there was further buying in silver which improved prices to Rs. 49/1 but gold market was quiet.

GOLD—			
Ready	34	5	3
Shrawan delivery	34	5	6
Bhadarva delivery	34	5	3
SILVER—			
Ready	49	1	0
Shrawan delivery	49	1	0
Bhadarva delivery	49	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 8

July	44.70—30
September	44.70—40
December	45.15—05

LONDON SILVER

London, July 8

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-0

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: October 153 January 129 at Cross Rate 5.02 1/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 235/12 Liverpool July 7.10 Rs. 73 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 225; Liverpool May 6.53 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 225 New York May 12.44 Rs. 80 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 1/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 8

Broach J/A opening 225; highest 226 1/4; lowest 225; closing 226 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 216; highest 216; lowest 215 1/4; closing 215 1/2

Oomra July opening 207 1/2; highest 207 3/4; lowest 207; closing 207

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/4; highest 196 1/4; lowest 195 1/2; closing 195 1/2

Bengal July opening 188; highest 188; lowest 186; closing 186

Bengal D/J opening 159; highest 159; lowest 158; closing 158

NIGHT MARKET

Before Bureau:

Broach J/A opened 226 1/4; highest 226 1/2; lowest 226 1/4; closed 226 1/4

Broach A/M opened 215 3/4; highest 216; lowest 215 1/2; closed 216

After Bureau:

Opened 227; highest 232 1/2; lowest 227; closed 232 1/2

Opened 220; highest 222 1/2; lowest 219; closed 222 1/2

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, July 9

The local market was easy to-day on heavy realising by professional operators. Groundnuts opened at Rs. 48-13-0 and declined to Rs. 47-10 and later prices improved to Rs. 47/12. Castorseeds opened at Rs. 35/14 and after declining to Rs. 35/9 prices rallied to Rs. 35-11-0 Cottonseed ruled firm in sympathy with a rise in raw cotton. Prices opened at Rs. 21/10 and advanced to Rs. 22 but later prices declined to Rs. 21/12/6.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts August	Rs.	48	5 8
Castorseed September	Rs.	35	13 0
Cottonseed September	Rs.	22	1 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 9

The local market ruled easy to-day on increased selling pressure. There was a marked absence of any important demand and the undertone was easy. Reports of less export enquiry and favourable weather in Argentine discouraged buyers. Good rain is reported in Canada wheat area but drought continues in U. S. A. There was no rain in drought area and temperatures were high.

Later on there was improved buying which hardened prices of wheat and linseed found some covering.

LINSEED—			
September	7	13	6
May	7	5	9
WHEAT—			
September	4	9	6
January	4	13	0
May	4	11	6

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 8

July	15.12 + 02
August	15.25 — 02
September	15.47 + 01

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 9

Java ready	13 6 6
July September shipment	3 14 6
October December shipment	3 14 0
Kesar ready	13 2 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 3.50

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 8

September	2.82
December	2.74—
January	2.53 + 01
May	2.53

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936

PATH OF PROGRESS MUST BE OPEN TO ADEN

Husseinbhoy Laljee Pleads For Elected Council For Colonial Satrap

"There have been instances when Government and our countrymen have not realised what their own brethren have been doing outside India. I hope and trust, this will not be the case with our Government and our people so far as Aden is concerned, and they will not only take keen interest in this but will ever watch keenly the position of Aden and the good of the people, who have been with us," observed Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," on the Draft Orders-in-Council regarding the transfer of Aden from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Crown.

Mr. Husseinbhoy said, "I have read with interest what has appeared regarding the Transfer of Aden.

"We all expected the announcement, and it has come.

"All India, including Bengal, did not desire this separation and the Indian Legislatures made this clear. However, as the separation has been announced officially, I would like to say that I do find that the pledges given to the Indians to the following effect have been carried out:—

"That there would be no racial or any kind of discrimination made for holding property or carrying on trade, business or profession. That the free entry of Indians will exist as at present. That the employment of Indians in the Administration of Aden will continue. That Aden will remain as far as possible a Free Port. That appeal over the Supreme Court shall be to the High Court at Bombay. That no death sentence will be final until confirmed by the High Court at Bombay.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

"As regards the rights that people have acquired or agreements, which people have with the Secretary of State for India, there can be no doubt that as successors of the Secretary of State for India, the British Colonial Government will have to carry them out. However, in view of the fact that in this country there rightly prevails not a favourable impression about the way in which Indians and Indian interests are treated by the British Colonials, I think it would be desirable that this matter should also be clearly stated in the Constitution. The Indians have been assured regarding the six points I have stated above but it is not so very clear whether the undertaking relates to Aden or to the whole Aden Protectorate I believe it is with regard to both Aden and the Aden Protectorate, as, Indians are equally interested in the Protectorate as in Aden. However we should have this point made clear specially for the reasons stated above when we will be dealing with the British Colonials.

At Aden we have under the present Constitution, a Municipality as well as the Port Trust besides Education Department, the administrations of which were guided and carried out according to the desires of the people through the local and Central Legislatures of India. In the new order of things the Governor of Aden will replace these with a Nominated Advisory Council I submit in these days of world's progress such a proposal cannot be approved.

DEMAND FOR ELECTED COUNCIL

"I believe the Constitution of the Municipality and the Port Trust will remain the same as it exists at present and that it will be kept up in line at least with the progress that will be made in India; and so also the Educational Department.

I do trust that instead of a Nominated Advisory Council there will be an elected (though it may be small) Legislative Council and we must ask for it. It cannot be said that those residing at Aden having been in the enjoyment of these rights for so many years will be treated as having become suddenly backward as soon as the Colonial Administration steps in and therefore unfit and, therefore, these rights are now proposed to be taken away from them. I think it is as much the duty of the Government of India as of the people of India to see that those who have been with us so long, because they are now taken away from us, should not be allowed to be made so unfortunate as to lose their birth-right and to be kept out from the progress towards what is called western civilisation; nor that this matter be left to some body as the blessed League of Nations. I have no doubt if proper representation is made it will not be resisted and I hope that this will be done now without delay otherwise we will lose the right opportunity.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

"Aden will be a Free Port and to that extent the trade and commerce of this Country should continue as it is. I do hope that in consideration of this our position at Aden,—we shall, in the arrangement, make it clear that it will be our duty to treat Aden in the same good spirit as we have hitherto done for a century Aden and its Protectorate has become our market for our raw and manufactured products and we realise that produce from Aden are not much but in the prosperity of Aden, our kith and kin have spared nothing; besides we have made Aden our Market for our raw produce not by Trade Agreements or by Tariffs or any treaty or through Trade Commissioners or through any kind of force but by good-will and co-operation and by ourselves settling amongst them as brethren and doing all for the real prosperity of Aden and its people.

"I welcome the news that the Governor-Designate of Aden is coming to India to arrange all matters and I have every hope that the arrangemnt will be such as would be beneficial to both and will be such as would maintain our friendly relations.

There have often been instances when the Government and our countrymen have not realised what their own brethren have been doing outside India. I hope and trust this will not be the case with our Government and our people so far as Aden is concerned and they will not only take keen interest in this but will ever watch keenly the position of India and the good of the people who have been with us.

MISCHIEVOUS ALLEGATIONS.

I am sorry some of us think that some parts of India are not interested in Aden but this is entirely wrong. If care is taken it will be found that the Punjab, Bengal and Madras are as interested in Aden as Bombay, but even if it were not so just as the Bengalis have said in their public meetings and in the Legislatures, the interests of India and Indians wherever they be, are the interest of Indians of all parts of India and the Bengali shall be the first to protect and promote them. Any misrepresentation of Bengal in this affair is to say the least, unfair and mischievous.

If India to-day stands united for her fair rights and for the co-operation with Aden as till now I feel we shall not only be doing our duty but in view of the growing importance of Aden, owing to the changed Red Sea position, we will be doing what is right at the proper time and I have no doubt but feel sure that if we do so now we will get a right response as well."

Principal Tawde of Poona sailed on Thursday for Europe to study the village educational systems in the Continent.

SEPARATION OF ADEN

Govt. Considers Change Of Currency And Postal Departments

SIMLA, July 8.

Whether the existing currency and exchange and posts and telegraphs arrangements would continue in separated Aden is the matter, which seems to have been under consideration. It is likely that His Majesty's Government would introduce a change in the present system.

Another matter in connection with the separation of Aden, which is of importance to India is the concession hitherto enjoyed by Aden Salt in India. It appears no decision has yet been taken with regard to this. It is probable that Mr. Reilly, Chief Commissioner of Aden, who is on home leave now, might come over to India in the next cold weather to have discussion in this connection While Bombay Merchants desire concession to continue, Calcutta opinion seems to differ.—United Press.

PROBLEMS OF SUGAR RESEARCH

Imperial Agricultural Council Committee's Sitting

SIMLA, July 8.

At the moment there is no approved scheme connected with Sugar Research which is awaiting funds.

This information comes from the Committee Room of the Assembly Chamber where the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been sitting reviewing the progress of work done since its birth in 1929. The Committee was hitherto largely concerned with the starting of schemes and getting more money for schemes. Now has come the stage for assessing the results accruing from these schemes. This was particularly felt necessary in view of the forthcoming enquiry by the two scientists from abroad who will indicate the lines on which further research should be conducted.

TWO PROBLEMS.

Those attending the Conference had an inter change of views to-day on the question of utilisation of "bagasse" (crushed out pulp of the cane) for making paper or paperbond and paper pulp and the question of "retoning" of the cane, that is, the growing of the cane from the same root more than once in the same year. This latter method of growing cane is not always cheap unless great care is taken and the root is not affected by insects. A Special Committee would shortly examine this aspect of the matter in detail and submit its report.

Two of the schemes which reached the end of five years period are: (1) The Deccan Sugar Cane Research Station at Padegaon, which has done good work especially in Sugarcane Physiology (water requirements); and (2) the scheme dealing with sugarcane diseases carried out by the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research at Pusa, Delhi and Karnal. Both these schemes have been recommended to be continued.—A. P.

Madame Sofia Wadia sailed for Argentine to represent the Indian P. E. N. Centre at the International P. E. N. Conference.

CONGRESS MUST BE IN POWER

Justicites' Success Will Make Madras An Ulster, Says Satyamurti

MADRAS, July 8.

"I honestly and sincerely believe that Acceptance of Office by Congressmen, with a very disciplined Party and a definite programme will hasten the advent of Swaraj, and will certainly hasten the day, when this unwanted constitution will be replaced by a popular constitution, based upon "Purna Swaraj."

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A., presiding over the Tirumangalam Political Conference to-day.

Continuing he said: "If Congressmen are returned in a majority, they must grasp the nettle of Ministerial Offices under the new Constitution. I deliberately use the word 'nettle'. There are dangers. But I think those dangers will be the least dangerous in our hands, but will be the most dangerous in other hands, for safety and freedom of our nation."

A WARNING.

Referring to the Justice Party in Madras, Mr. Satyamurthi said: "That Party has stood in the way of the country's progress. It stands to destroy the Congress in this Province. So, if on account of any mistake on our part, that party be again installed in the Office, Madras will be on the royal road, not to Swaraj but to become the 'Ulster' of India. Apart from all considerations, the single consideration of preventing a communal and reactionary party, from entrenching itself in power, should be the conclusive argument in favour of Congressmen accepting offices, if they are returned to the Legislatures in a majority."—United Press.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN ALLAHABAD

Sequel To Continuous Rain For Three Weeks

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Incessant and heavy rains in Allahabad for three weeks now have resulted in collapse of some houses. Reports of similar weather and consequent house collapses are being received from mofussils of the Province daily.—United Press.

CIVIC STUD BULL FOR JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, July 9.

The Malguzars' Association of Jubbulpore District has decided to present one stud bull to the Jubbulpore Municipality which in its turn has sanctioned Rs. 500 for its upkeep.

The Municipality also resolved to purchase another stud bull and allotted an additional sum of Rs. 500 for its upkeep.—United Press.

SEVERAL KILLED IN U. P. FLOODS

Several Houses Collapse & Roofs Float In Gumti River

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Three were killed, including a woman, four were injured, a large number of houses collapsed, and the inhabitants in certain quarters had to stand knee-deep in water for hours, as a result of incessant rain in Lucknow, where the sun has been invisible for the last two days.

The river "Gumti" has risen considerably. A house in Husainganj collapsed, burying two boys, one of whom died and the other was seriously injured and removed to hospital. In Bashiratganj a number of houses crashed, in one of which a man and a woman were buried under the debris and subsequently died, while in other houses three were seriously injured and removed to hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition. Police have been posted to warn pedestrians of the danger. In the "Gumti" a number of thatched roofs are seen floating, which means that some villages have been swept by the river.

Heavy showers this afternoon overflowed a nullah running through the city, and the people residing on its banks had to stand knee-deep in water in their houses for hours till the water subsided.

Reports have been received that all the small rivers and nullahs are overflowing and the villagers are panic-stricken.

The river "Sai" has already breached the Lucknow-Cawnpore Road at mile 18, rendering vehicular traffic impassable. The authorities are taking all precautionary measures to help the suffers.—A.P.

G. B. PANT PLEADS FOR BIHAR CONGRESSMAN

RANIKHET, July 9.

The case under section 182 against Mr. Poornanand Upadhyaya, Advocate and a prominent local Congressman, commenced yesterday in the Court of Mr. Radha Kant.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., defence counsel, specially arrived from Lucknow. Immediately on arrival he was marched to the court room in a procession, accompanied by other lawyers and Congress leaders. The court room was crowded.

Opening his argument Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that the case was not covered under section 182 and deserved to be summarily dismissed and the accused to be acquitted.

The Magistrate felt surprised and remarked how could he acquit the accused without giving a chance to the prosecution. Mr. Upadhyaya filed a written statement, pleading not guilty. The Magistrate before postponing the hearing, asked Pandit Pant if he had to say anything. Pt. Pant repeated his previous remarks but refrained from debating upon his argument, considering it useless as both sides were busy preparing for the trial.

The next hearing is fixed for 21st July.—United Press.

ENSURING BETTER WHEAT

Imperial Council To Probe Into Question Of Marketing And Production

CALCUTTA, July 8

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, says a Communique, has set up a Wheat Committee to ensure the better coordination of research on wheat and to consider all matters arising out of the production and the marketing of wheat.

In view of the fact that improved varieties of wheat evolved as a result of research carried on with the assistance given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, are now grown in over 6,000,000 of acres in India, very great importance attaches to the first meeting of the Wheat Committee which comes off on the 10th and 11th of this month. The agenda for the meeting consists of a number of interesting items giving an idea of the extensive range of discussion varying from research to marketing and introduction of cheap and efficient machinery.

Research Sub-Committee

Among the items bearing upon the problem of research are the appointment of a Research Sub-Committee, the present position of wheat research and introduction of improved varieties, wheat breeding for the black soil areas, rust research in Bombay-Deccan, and extension to the Punjab of the rust resistance testing work. The question of technological investigations on cereals as distinct from agricultural research will also receive attention.

Another interesting item, of which mention may be made here, is a proposal to consider the need for experiments to determine the "natural moisture content" of wheat at different centres in the country in different seasons—a matter of great important to dealings in wheat futures. The Committee also proposes to discuss the problem of distribution of pure wheat seed and the need for more precise information regarding the large areas already under pure types.

Milling Of Weat

Amongst other problems that will come up for consideration are those which related to the improvement of statistics relating to the milling of wheat and production of wheat products, and registration of wheat varieties. There will be also a general discussion of various factors affecting the cultivation and marketing of wheat in India, while the need for cheap and efficient "threshing" and "winnowing" machines is also an item that figures on the agenda.—United Press.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

G. B. Pant Addresses Meeting At Ranikhet

RANIKHET, July 9.

A crowded public meeting was held here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Devidat Pant.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant addressing the meeting traced the history of India's subjection to remove which he exhorted the people to help the Congress, the only organization fighting for the country's independence. Pt. Pant lastly exhorted the people to vote for Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections to Provincial Legislatures. The meeting dispersed after presidential remarks and Pandit Pant left for Nainital.—United Press.

A number of girls' schools are shortly going to be opened in Ferozepore. Three District Board Primary Schools will be opened in the village of Nathan, Feqarsar, and Kishanpura. A District Board Girls' School will also be opened at Canal Colony, where the Canal Department, has promised to offer a building free of rent and all the necessary water arrangements.

The Nagpur University authorities have appointed physical instructors for the colleges affiliated to it, in pursuance of their decision to make physical education compulsory for junior college boys.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

THIS FALSE BOTTOM IS FULL OF STUFF ABOUT CLARKE AND KINTON, AND THAT GIANT BUSHMAN, JUMA, WADE!
LET ME SEE THAT!
6-13
THERE WERE TWO WITNESSES AT THE TRIAL OF CLARKE AND KINTON, DONAVAN -- ACCORDING TO THIS NOTE, THEY ARE IN DEADLY PERIL!
THE HOME OF A DOCTOR NAMED EVERSHAM -- ONE OF THE WITNESSES --
LYMAN ANDERSON
YOU MAY GO, PARKER -- I WON'T NEED YOU
GOOD NIGHT, DR. EVERSHAM
OUTSIDE THE WINDOW, HIS KEEN EYES FASTENED ON EVERSHAM, JUMA WAITS ---
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